

VOTES FOR WOMEN

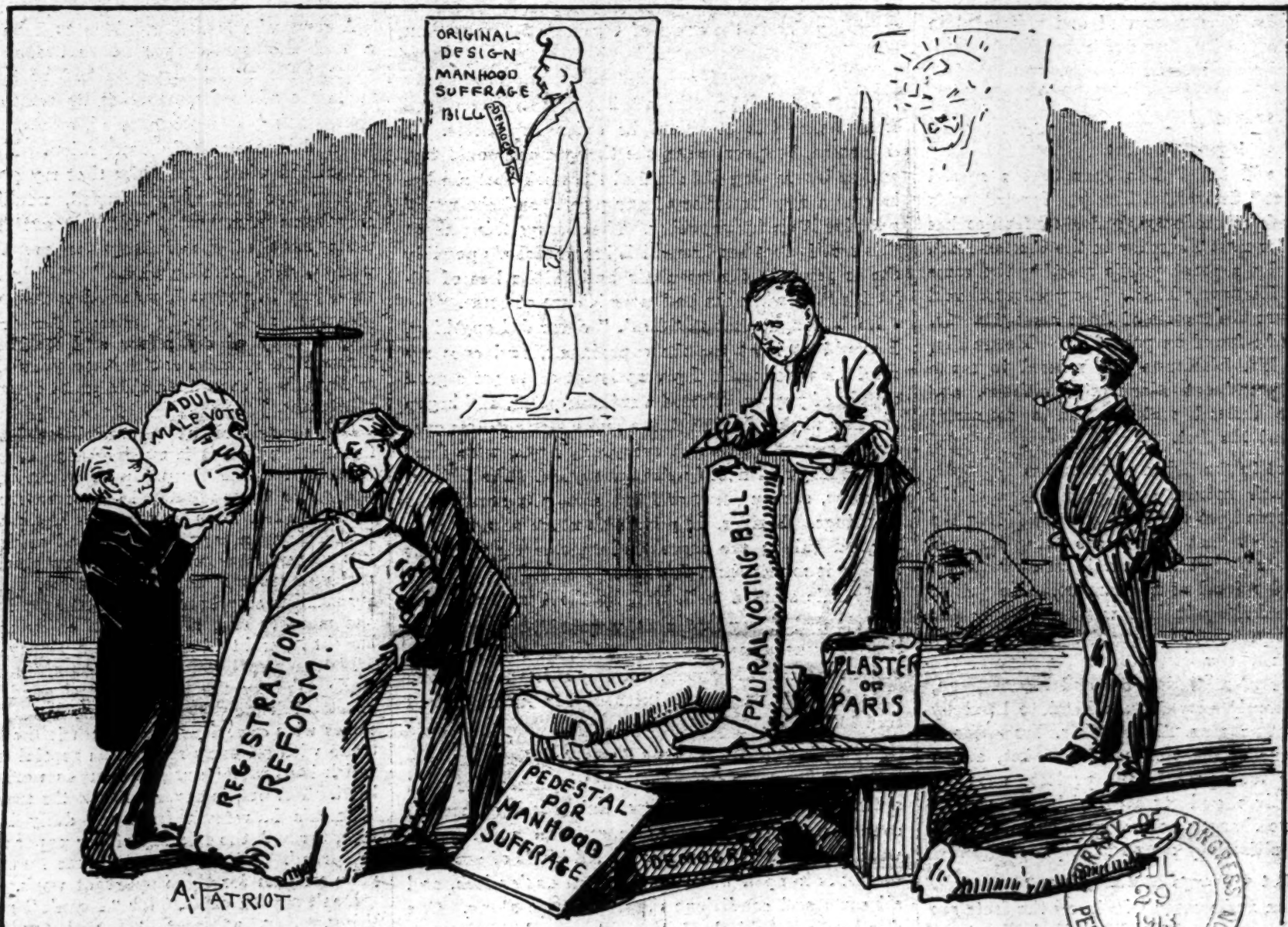
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PIECEMEAL



MR. ASQUITH: "We pledged our honour not to erect the whole statue without giving the women a chance to come in; so we won't do it; we'll just put it up a piece at a time instead!"

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD: "I call that real clever, and I'll tell my boys to lend a hand."

(The Plural Voting Bill has passed the House of Commons; other franchise proposals are foreshadowed, but Mr. Asquith's promise of a bill so drafted as to allow of a woman suffrage amendment has gone by the board. In spite of the Labour Party's pledge to oppose any measure of enfranchisement not including women, only three of the Labour Party voted against the Plural Voting Bill.)

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DEDICATION

To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom: to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it: to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK

From the commencement of the modern Suffrage agitation, Mr. Asquith has shown his obstinacy not merely in refusing to redress the grievance of women, but in refusing even to discuss with representative persons the grounds on which the removal of their

grievance is demanded. It is this arbitrary attitude which, following along the lines of other political upheavals in history and of many labour disputes of recent years, has led to nearly all the present trouble.

Scottish Deputation Insists on Seeing Mr. Asquith

Had Mr. Asquith consented to see the deputations sent to him by the W.S.P.U. in the early days, instead of ordering out the police to drive them back with violence, the later forms of demonstration organised by that body would never have taken place. But Mr. Asquith, like all little men, learns nothing from experience. Twice during the past week he has repeated his mistake. He has rejected requests for an interview both from the Federated Council of Suffrage Societies and from a group of influential men from Scotland. In spite of this refusal, the Scotsmen have decided to come to London, and they will this (Friday) morning, at 11 a.m., present themselves at Downing Street to claim, under the Bill of Rights, the right to present a petition in person to the representative of the Sovereign. What does Mr. Asquith intend to do?

Attempted Arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Kenney

If it was the deliberate intention of the Government to provoke disorder and to make the infamous Cat and Mouse Act more odious than ever, they

could not have adopted a more effective method than the attempted arrest of Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Annie Kenney as they were leaving the London Pavilion last Monday afternoon. We have held from the first inception of this Act that it was only the sluggish imagination of the British people which permitted it to become law or to remain on the Statute Book a day after it had first been put in operation. It has been our task, and that of numerous societies who have been holding meetings of protest all over the country, to awaken this imagination.

What Underlies the Act

For what is the fundamental principle underlying the Act? It is that a prisoner is to be kept in prison till death is in sight. Then she is released. The doctor and the nurse bring to bear upon her the latest medical skill and attention only that she may be well enough to endure it all over again. That principle is so revolting to modern feelings that, when rightly understood, it could not be tolerated. But it has not been understood. We are, therefore, indebted to the Government for helping us by giving a public demonstration of the working of the measure. They showed to the public two women, frail and suffering but resolute, and the police

hungrily waiting to pounce on their prey; and the public responded by an attack upon the police, in the course of which one of the women made her escape.

A Negation of Statesmanship

But if we are grateful to the Government for sticking another nail into the coffin of their own Act, what are we to think of the statesmanship of their procedure, which led a body of naturally peaceful citizens to a riotous attack on the police with the inevitable sequel of additional arrests and imprisonments? It is only necessary to transfer the scene to Ireland, and to imagine the Government executing the arrest of Sir Edward Carson at his exit from some great Ulster demonstration to appreciate the folly and wickedness of their conduct.

Cat and Mouse Prisoners

With the exception of Miss Kenney, the past week has not seen the rearrest of any of the ex-prisoners directly under the terms of their license, but Miss Kitty Marion was rearrested on July 12 and sentenced to twenty-one days for breaking windows at the Home Office, while Mrs. Baines, another "mouse," has also been rearrested and remanded in custody on a charge of setting fire to a railway train. The releases on license include Miss Givern (July 10), Mrs. Sanders (July 11), Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, and Miss Mary Richardson (July 12).

Repeal the Act

Our readers will be glad to hear that a special "Repeal the Act" Committee has been formed, with Sir Edward Busk as chairman, and a conference has been arranged for next Thursday in the Carlton Hall, to be followed by a great public meeting the same evening in the Kingsway Hall. Every effort should be made to secure the success of these arrangements. Particulars will be found on page 622. Meanwhile, we learn that Mr. McKenna has refused to see a deputation of prominent Manchester citizens, and that they have instead sent to him a memorial protesting against the Act.

Protest in the House of Commons

In spite of their natural apathy, members of the House of Commons have not been allowed during the past week to forget that women are being tortured directly under the Act and indirectly in consequence of the continued refusal of Parliament to do justice to women. On Friday in last week a man in the Strangers' Gallery, after firing off a toy pistol to attract attention, threw down on to the floor of the House a number of miniature cat and mouse traps, which were promptly passed from hand to hand by the members. The man himself, Mr. Ivan Shaw, whose wife is one of the victims of the Act, and a friend who also took part in the protest, were set upon by detectives and treated with the utmost brutality, but no charge was preferred against them, and they were ultimately set at liberty.

Why Not a Charge of Conspiracy?

All decent men and women who know the facts are shocked with the result of the West End Flat case. Here, if anywhere, was a chance for the authorities, if they were in earnest, to deal a severe blow at the White Slave traffic. A procuress had been caught red-handed, and in her possession were found instruments of torture and incriminating letters from men of position conspiring with her to carry on her infamous traffic. Even apart from the sensational statement which we print on page 615 with all reserve in the form of a letter from Mrs. Ames, there was ample evidence for a charge of conspiracy against several persons. Yet in the event all the letters were suppressed, and the procuress herself was let off with the nominal sentence of three months in the second division.

One Law for Men

Lord Londonderry moved a resolution at the Ulster demonstration last Saturday which contained this significant phrase: "We resolve that it is our bounden duty and that of every loyalist to make and complete all preparations necessary for resisting by force and every other method the decrees or other executive acts of, or on behalf of, any Nationalist Parliament that may be established." In spite of his speech in support of this resolution, the Government have not yet made any sign of arresting Lord Londonderry on a charge of conspiracy, nor have they sought to bind him over under the statute of Edward III., which they are applying to Mr. George Lansbury, Mr. John Scurr, Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, and others.

Items of Interest

We record this week with deep sorrow the passing away of a revered name among Suffragists, in the person of Miss Honor Morten, whose work for women and children has been coterminous with life

itself. Our readers will find on page 621 a tribute to her memory in the shape of a short biographical note of her many activities.

The great Suffrage pilgrimage organised by the National Union of Women Suffrage Societies is now nearing the end of its journey, and the various bands of pilgrims are all converging on London. Next week we propose to give full particulars of the great demonstration which is to be held in Hyde Park on Saturday afternoon, July 26.

The White Slave Congress, which brought its sittings to a close last week, aroused great interest.

A PAPER-SELLER'S DIARY

By a "Votes for Women" Fellow

One never really knows one's own capabilities and one's pluck until one tries. Paper-selling in the streets seems to many women an impossible thing to do. They will tell you that it is the kind of thing they simply cannot do, that they willingly would do anything else in the cause of Woman's Suffrage than standing in the streets selling a Suffrage paper; or health is an excuse for not doing it. Recently a lady told me she would gladly sell, but that as she suffered from bronchitis it would be quite impossible. A day came, however, when she thought she would try, and so interesting did she find the work that she has become a regular seller of our paper, and she would not give it up for anything. The strange thing about this case is that her bronchitis has vanished; possibly she is more in the open air and thinks less of ill-health than when she had more leisure at home.

So I thought that as "Can't" never did anything, I would at least try the experiment, and once my resolution was made I promptly set off to get a good supply of papers, selected a suitable pitch, and began my new work. Just at first a queer feeling came over me, it seemed as though everybody's eyes were fixed on nothing and nobody else but myself. The feeling, however, soon passed, and one soon gets accustomed to things. Besides, if people do stare at one, it is a good thing; the more Suffragettes they see the harder it makes them think.

My sale started well, and by the time two hours had elapsed all my copies, 48, were sold, and my fresh supply went almost more rapidly, so that by four o'clock in the afternoon, having started at eleven o'clock, with an hour's interval for lunch, I had sold 108 copies.

What is my Secret?

People have asked me since what my secret for good selling is. Well, I have none, unless it is a cheerful countenance, plenty of patience, and a humorous word when the occasion arises. All kinds of amusing incidents happen while standing on one's pitch, and all sorts and conditions of people pass along. One wonders what kind of thoughts are hidden away behind all those faces. A lady drove up in her motor, and after her shopping was finished, she sat for some little time watching me. At last her chauffeur came and asked me kindly to speak to the lady. She was deeply interested in all I told her about the work of our Movement. She congratulated me on my courage, and thought it wonderful to stand selling the paper. She had no idea that on the whole newspapers really ignored the educational side of our work, and realised the necessity for us to enlighten the men and women of the country as to the true state of things by our own paper. She bought a copy and handed me half a crown for my society. On a recent occasion I determined that whenever a clergyman passed I would let him hear my voice, "VOTES FOR WOMEN, one penny. All about the 'Cat and Mouse Bill.' Won't you buy it?" It seems so important that of all people our clergy should be the first to denounce openly this atrocious Act. Yet, with the exception of a comparatively few, these men ignore this torture and the woman's cause. One of them came along with his wife, and when he heard me he said, "Certainly not," and his wife stood in front of me, looked at me from head to foot (I was very neat in my appearance) and said, "You ought to be ashamed of yourself." "Well, madam, I happen to feel the very reverse from that; it is an exceedingly proud woman I feel, for am I not working in order to help those of my poor sisters who are unable to free themselves from slavery, avowed labour, and degradation?" No answer! Meanwhile, a gentleman had come up. He listened to the conversation, hat in hand, till that poor, ignorant vicar's wife had finished abusing me, and said, "May

The economic aspect of the problem was, however, but lightly touched on at the Conference, and we therefore attach particular importance to the article by an expert which we print in this week's paper, under the title, "The Menace of Low Wages."

We also draw attention to the two articles on the defects in the Insurance Act, the first on page 617 relating to the position of nurses and midwives, and the second on page 620, from the pen of Miss Llewelyn Davies, General Secretary of the Women's Co-operative Guild, dealing with the Maternity Benefit. On both matters amendment is urgently needed. Members of Parliament, please note!

I buy a copy of that excellent paper?" giving me 1s. for it. That woman's face was a study as she walked away, all her bitterness and anger so hopelessly wasted!

Advice to a Grandmother

A man who seemed anxious to have a talk with a real Suffragette thought that some of us only wanted the vote because we had no special aim in life. He advised me to give up selling papers and suffragetteing and get married, so that I might take up a decent womanly occupation. He was rather astonished when I told him that my grandchild was a very fine boy, who, I hoped, would grow up a chivalrous man. "Ah, well, you are just an exception; most of the Suffragettes are foolish single women, with nothing to do." "Only several thousand just like myself, married women, who give up pleasure and leisure in order to forward our Cause. Buy a copy of my paper and study the question through its columns rather than your 'Daily Liars,' and you will soon have a different conception of our Movement."

My experience at paper-selling has proved so fascinating that it is my intention to sell the paper regularly. The hours pass quite quickly, and one gains tremendously in experience; if it is the study of the human countenance alone, one is repaid. Last Friday a lady came up and said, "Why don't you go and have some tea? I saw you an hour ago, and you are still here." "You see, I have made up my mind to stop here till my last copy is sold. I have one more to sell, then I shall enjoy my tea." She bought it, and told me we were a plucky lot of women.

If occasionally one gets abused and scolded it is all made good by the blessings and good wishes kind-hearted friends shower upon one in return. Courage comes with experience, and with it the desire to continue with all one's might this special kind of work, which is as important propaganda work as any other kind. The public never will get the true story of the Woman's Movement from the daily Press. Therefore, through the columns of our paper must the light be spread. Fellow-members, come forward and offer your services for this important work.

Don't say "I can't," for "I can't" never did anything. Say, at least, "I will try"—that works wonders. But oh, say "I will do"—that works miracles.

In conclusion, one word to regular subscribers to our paper. I want you, not merely to smile kindly upon those of us who sell, saying "I have the paper regularly." It is splendid to have you; but oh, it would be so much more excellent if, in addition, you would just spend an extra penny or two and buy the paper in the street. You have no idea how much good that does. Your kindly face and the buying will encourage many a timid woman to come forward and buy a copy. Many women are just too shy to come and ask for a copy. I have often noticed that when one buyer comes along, a succession often follows suit. To those who sell, just a word, too. Always be ready to answer questions; people do like a little word here and there. If you happen to be a lady of title, I should say, put on a neat costume, nothing rich-looking; you will get such fun out of the passer-by, and those who know you will buy all the more eagerly and admire your courage.

An American lady came along the other day. "Say, now, I shouldn't wonder if some of these ladies are not real aristocrats" (all in my hearing, you know). She came and said, "I hear that great ladies with titles do the humblest work in the Movement to further the Cause." She was trying to get at me. I told her "Yes, indeed, that is so; but we never tell anybody exactly what our social rank is." That puzzled her. She gave me such a funny look and bought my paper. I guess she went away wondering whether I was a duchess in disguise!

Another customer of mine wondered what my daily wage for selling was and thought it must be hard work to earn enough to be decently dressed and fed and housed. She gave me 2d. for my paper! Then I told her "My wages, madam, are the happiness in my heart and the knowledge of rendering useful service to the finest Cause in all the world."

RIOTOUS SCENES AT THE PAVILION

Police Arrest Miss Annie Kenney—Men and Women Fight with Police—Three Arrests—Mrs. Pankhurst Escapes

A riot was provoked by the police on Monday last in Piccadilly Circus owing to their attempt to arrest Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Annie Kenney on their emergence from the London Pavilion meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union. Miss Kenney, who was the first to come out, was immediately pounced upon by the police, who attempted to drag her across the pavement and get her away. A howl of indignation was raised by the crowd, and a fierce struggle ensued around the person of Miss Kenney, in the course of which blows were freely given and exchanged. Meanwhile, Mrs. Pankhurst came quietly out of the Pavilion and crossed the road, and made her escape, unobserved by the police.

INSIDE THE MEETING

The greatest astonishment and enthusiasm was manifested inside the Pavilion when, immediately following upon the opening speech by Mrs. Dacre Fox, Miss Annie Kenney walked on to the stage and proceeded to address the meeting. In the course of a fighting speech Miss Kenney said that she hoped that if any Scotland Yard men were there they would not worry, as she did not intend to run away. "They will be able to get me later," she added, "if they want to." She said she had no intention whatever of serving her sentence, because it was not right that women Suffragists should be thrown into prison while Sir Edward Carson and Mr. Smith and all the rest of the Unionist leaders were allowed to be rebels. She had no more intention of serving a term of imprisonment than had Sir Edward Carson.

Licenses Sold by Auction

In conclusion, Miss Kenney produced two oblong envelopes bearing the words, "On His Majesty's Service." Those were her licenses from Holloway and Maidstone. She did not intend to tear them up, but to make money out of them. (Laughter.) "I am going to sell them," she said. "The Holloway one is in larger type, but the wording is the same in both cases. Who will bid?"

A lady in a box at once offered £1 for the Holloway one. Bidding went up by 10s. to £2 10s., when somebody offered £5. A last bid of £6 secured the license. The bidding for the Maidstone license was equally brisk, and also terminated at £6.

Mrs. Pankhurst

After Miss Kenney had sat down Mrs. Mansell-Moullin began to speak, but a still greater surprise was in store for the audience, and a tremendous and prolonged outburst of cheering greeted the unexpected arrival of Mrs. Pankhurst on to the platform. It was her first appearance since her arrest in March. She looked pale and emaciated—"merely a clothed skeleton," as one of the audience subsequently described her appearance. When she began to speak it was evident at once how much the great struggle which she had been through had told upon her; but though her voice was feeble and scarcely recognisable to one who knew it quite well in days gone by, it was perfectly clear, and her words showed no sign of weakening or lack of determination. Nor would she be contented to be seated while speaking, as the audience every now and again called upon her to do.

Rebels

She said it was a little over three months since she was last on that platform. "Now," she went on, "despite a sentence of three years' penal servitude, in a little over three months I stand here again."

"We are rebels," she proceeded, "and with greater justification than my fellow-rebel, Sir Edward Carson. Men have constitutional means of obtaining redress for their grievances, but women have no such means, and so I say at this meeting we are rebels because there is no other way of obtaining redress."

"I come before you from a sick bed," she continued, "because I was determined to speak here, even if I were arrested and taken back to Holloway from the door of the Pavilion."

Mrs. Pankhurst went on to express gratification that the raid on Lincoln's Inn House had not broken up the movement,

and that funds were still coming in, so that the movement would not be crushed so long as there was a woman left to hold up the flag of revolt. She concluded: "They will have to give votes to women or kill the women. I mean to be a voter in the land that gave me birth, and my challenge to the Government is: Kill me or give me freedom. I shall force you to make that choice." (Cheers.)

Whatever might happen to her, the spirit of the movement was unbroken, and would go on.

When Mrs. Pankhurst sat down the applause was deafening, and the platform was strewn with flowers from all over the hall. There could be no doubt of the extreme intensity of feeling of the audience when the meeting was over. Mrs. Pankhurst was helped into the nearest box, and the hall was cleared as rapidly as possible.

PAVILION SURROUNDED

Meanwhile the news of Mrs. Pankhurst's arrival had been hastily despatched to Scotland Yard, and a small army of uniformed constables and plain clothes detectives had been hurried off, who entirely surrounded the Pavilion. It was apparently the expectation of the police that the two leaders would emerge from the stage door, and they would be able to arrest them there. They accordingly had taxi-cabs in waiting, ready to convey them away.

Suddenly the door flew open and four detectives rushed out and round to the main entrance. They were followed by crowds so large that the thoroughfares in the neighbourhood of the Pavilion were rendered impassable. Those inside the hall were sent out from side doors, and by the time they got round to the front that side

of Piccadilly was a seething mass. Miss Kenney appeared first.

Detectives Run Amok

Detectives attempted to surround her, but women pressing out of the main entrance rushed to the rescue. A tremendous struggle ensued, the detectives and police rushing into the mass with their heads down and striking out in all directions. They hit out right and left, bashing women in the face and using their superior strength without reserve. Both men and women struck back, and a riot was soon in full progress. Women's hats were wrenched off in the mêlée, and their clothing was torn, while many were severely kicked. Complaints are also made by women that their arms were twisted. One policeman clutched a man by the throat until he went black in the face because he had cheered Mrs. Pankhurst. The attitude of the crowd was distinctly hostile to the police, and many men came to the help of the women.

Miss Kenney was buffeted about from side to side while these frantic efforts were being made to rescue her. Finally she was torn from the hands of the crowd and literally thrown into a taxi-cab and conveyed to Holloway.

Mrs. Pankhurst Drives Quietly Away

Meanwhile Mrs. Pankhurst, who had followed Miss Kenney out of the main entrance, was seen to cross the road quite leisurely with a friend, and after some little delay take a taxi-cab and drive off. She went straight back to her Westminster flat, where she arrived in a weak and exhausted condition. There she has remained ever since, with detectives on guard outside.

THREE ARRESTS

During the struggle outside the Pavilion three arrests were made; the three prisoners were brought before Mr. Denman at Marlborough Street Police Court on Tuesday.

Miss Annie Bell, who was charged with obstruction and with assaulting a constable by striking him on the head with an umbrella, was fined 40s., with the alternative of 21 days. Miss Bell refused to pay.

Miss Mary Wyan was also charged with obstruction and assault. She said that when she left home she had not the slightest knowledge that Mrs. Pankhurst would be at the Pavilion Music Hall meeting. When she realised that Mrs. Pankhurst was to be re-arrested she was struck with horror at the thought that that noble woman was to be taken back to prison, and she sought to protect her. "The Government," she said, "are trying to use Mrs. Pankhurst's magnificent courage as a tool to murder her. I felt that no self-respecting person could do less than stand by her side." The constable, she said, seized her by the right arm and violently twisted it. She refused to be bound over or to find sureties, because, she said, she had done nothing; in default she was sentenced to 21 days.

Mr. Paige was charged with obstructing and using insulting words and behaviour. In the witness-box he said, "The Government is entirely responsible, and it is in defiance of God that these things are done." He was fined £5, or one month in default; he refused to pay, and protested that the magistrate had refused to hear his speech in defence.

MISS LENTON'S CASE

Mr. Mansell Moullin and Sir Victor Horsley, in the course of a letter to the *Westminster Gazette* on Tuesday, say:—

"We advise those who are interested in the Constitutional questions involved, and especially the matter of a Minister of the Crown making secret attacks on private citizens, to read the White Paper (No. 190).

"We must, however, warn your readers that the most important paper of the Lenton Case series—namely, the misleading Home Office circular issued to the Press on February 23—is not in the dossier, it having been withheld by Mr. McKenna from the Royal College of Surgeons.

"Our attack was made not on any medical practitioners at all, but upon Mr. McKenna's employment of forcible feeding to coerce political prisoners, and in addition we made clear the real circumstances of Miss Lenton's narrow escape from death by forcible feeding in prison."

"The Home Secretary has now attempted, as before, to shift the responsibility of his own actions on to the shoulders of his medical subordinates, who of necessity must obey his orders or resign the wretchedly underpaid and repellent service they have entered."

"In collaboration with Dr. Savill we showed (see our Report on Forcible Feeding, *British Medical Journal*, August 31, 1912, and *Lancet*) that other political prisoners had been nearly killed by forcible feeding in prisons and that such accidents must occur if Mr. McKenna persisted in this mode of resisting a natural demand for citizenship on the part of the intellectual womanhood of the nation."

"As we all know, he has carried through Parliament, to counter the acts of violence his policy has gradually engendered, an even more futile and reprehensible method of prison treatment, the Cat and Mouse Act, as a substitute for forcible feeding, and the same Mr. McKenna who declared in 1912 that his forcible feeding was only ordinary medical practice and free from pain or danger now says that 'it is undeniably true that forcible feeding is a most objectionable practice.'"

THE WEST END FLAT RAID

Dear Editors,—May I express my indignation at the way in which the public has been deceived and the law has been juggled with over the Gerald case? As a member of the International Private Commission on White Slavery, I investigated the case, and found a famous old name was the name of the man financing the woman called Gerald. I found the actual man who had employed the girls who were discovered nude in the flat, and had three witnesses to prove that one of the Inspectors had signed letters in his possession of the titled and wealthy culprit.

All this has been hidden from the public, and the woman Gerald given as light a sentence as possible. In view of the martyrdom of women suffering for the vote, is it not a scandal that these things can be in a country once called England a free country? Graft and deception are rife amongst us.

Fiona Amax.

INTERRUPTION IN THE HOUSE

The placidity of the House of Commons received a rude shock on Friday afternoon. While the Solicitor-General was speaking on the Plural Voting Bill the report of a pistol suddenly rang out, and a man was seen to have risen from his seat in the Strangers' Gallery. At the same time another man stood up, shouted "When are you going to give women the vote?" and flung some cards on to the floor of the Chamber. Both men were pounced on and bundled out by the attendants. The cards turned out to be representations in cardboard of a mouse-trap with a cat and mouse, such as are sold on Ludgate Hill. From the whispered murmurs which arose, it was clear that their point was not lost on the various members who picked them up.

The following is an account of the incident given by one of the interrupters:—

"Last Friday afternoon another member of the M.P.U. and myself went to the House of Commons, with the intention of awakening members of the Government from their lethargy, and calling attention to the most vital question of the day—Votes for Women."

"At 4.20, while Sir John Simon was speaking on the Plural Voting Bill, I rose from my seat in the Strangers' Gallery with two imitation revolvers in my hand. The first, unhappily, missed fire, but the other went off with a flash and a loud report, and at the same time I appealed to the Government to give 'Justice to women!' I was at once seized by the throat by one

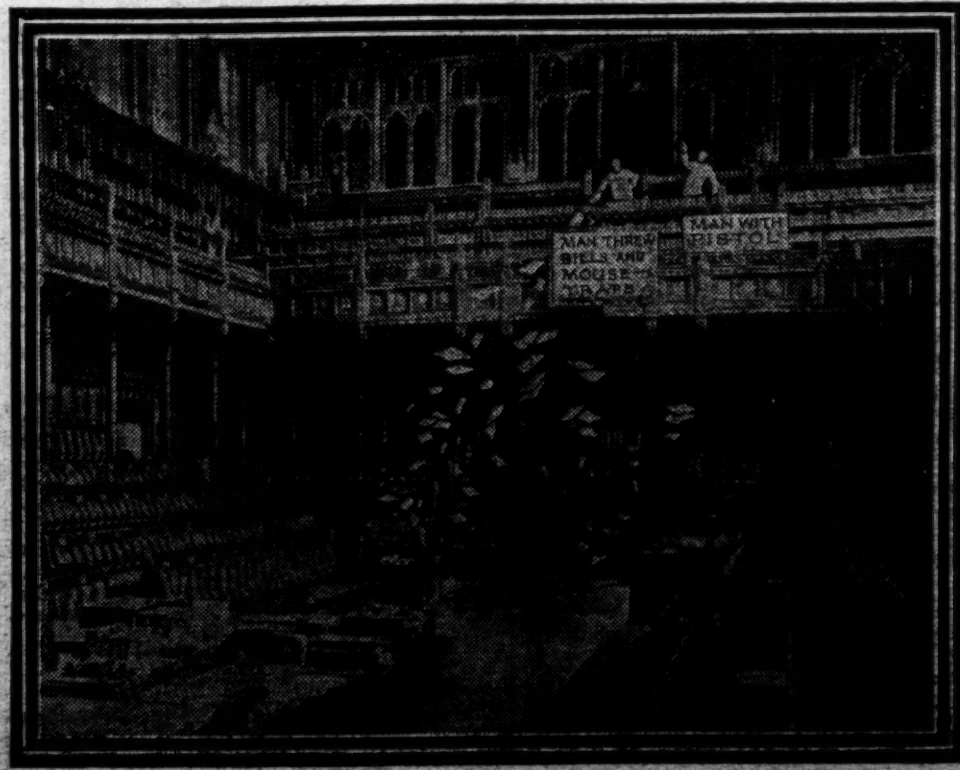
detective, whilst another disarmed me. I was dragged over the seats to the entrance, where I fell struggling to the ground. The detective again seized me by the throat and pummelled my head against the floor. I was then dragged to the first flight of stairs, and during the mêlée which ensued, I and the detectives fell down the stairs. It was then that I saw my fellow protester being also violently dragged down the stairs. My head was so badly knocked that I have no clear recollection of what happened after, until I found myself being dragged across the yard to the Superintendent's room. The detectives were doing a lot of shouting about finding revolvers, and I ventured to relieve their fears, but had my head and face violently bashed against a stone pillar by my captors."

"We were detained in the Superintendent's room till 5.30, and were then removed to Cannon Row by order of 'Reggie the Rash,' organiser of the English Cossacks. We were detained over two hours, and were then told we could go, and also that a summons would be issued against us for 'creating a panic in the House of Commons.'"

"The conduct of the detectives was most ferocious and brutal, and we were given to understand that if we did such things we must expect to get hurt."

"I was badly knocked about the head and face, and also received a kick on the spine, which is causing me a good deal of pain. My friend was mauled about the throat and head."

"IVAN O. SHAW."



PICTURE OF THE HOUSE, EXPLANATORY OF INTERRUPTIONS

(By permission of "The Daily Mirror.")

SUNDAY IN THE PARK

To the men McKenna and Bodkin we owe at least this: that they have made of Hyde Park a great field of Woman suffrage propaganda. Since the struggle for freedom of speech, in which the Government were so badly worsted, the number of Suffrage meetings has been increasing, and the attendances at each of these meetings have steadily increased also.

Sunday, of course, is the great day for this splendid work. Soon after half-past eleven o'clock, audiences begin to gather to hear the "Suffragettes"—for, thanks to the Government, they are all now "Suffragettes," so far as the public is concerned. Were the Suffragist members of the Liberal Government to form a little league of their own, and go out into the Park with a symbolical white flag—indicating the warmth of their convictions—lettered in London skim-milk blue, "Cabinet Ministers' Suffrage League," the public would cry, "There are the Suffragettes," and the speakers would meet with the inevitable applause from the body of their audiences, whilst Sir Edward Grey, as soon as he rose, would be asked by the inevitable interrupters, "Why he blew up Lloyd George's house," or Lord Haldane would be requested to explain "Why he killed the King's jockey."

All the powers of government have been used to crush Suffrage propaganda, with the result—as it should be in any City where a normally healthy spirit of independence survives—that London flocks to the Park in increasing numbers to hear what "the Suffragettes" have to say for themselves—and the more it hears, the more it wants to hear, the trouble being not to get meetings, but to get the audiences to understand that a meeting must some time or another come to an end.

By noon, the meetings of the Women's Freedom League and of the New Constitutional Society are already in force, and by the time they are over the Women's Social and Political Union is in the field, sometimes holding three or four or more successful meetings during the afternoon. The Men's League then begin, and are sometimes kept at it by large audiences until eight o'clock and later.

On Sunday last, soon after three o'clock, the banner of the Teachers' Franchise League was raised on a lorry, and immediately drew round it an audience, which was continually being swelled by newcomers, until a little before five, when a successful meeting was brought to a close.

The "Votes for Women Fellowship"

Meanwhile, another lorry had been drawn up in the open, not far from the historic Reformers' Tree, and here presently went up the purple, white, and crimson banner of the "Votes for Women Fellowship," visible at once to those entering from the Marble Arch, and conspicuous from most other parts of the park. Members of the Fellowship were already forming a goodly group round the platform, and the general public rapidly began to gather round in such numbers that although it was not yet the advertised time for commencement, the speakers, amid hearty applause, mounted the platform, and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence rose to open the meeting.

In a moment or two it was clear that the speaker had gripped her audience. From a half-humorous reference to cricket Mrs. Lawrence went on to show that every contested sport was a mimic battle, in which fairness of conditions was only secured by "handicapping" the naturally stronger side.

Life itself was a real battle, a stern struggle for existence, wherein women were naturally at every disadvantage, yet it was they who were deliberately handicapped by being denied the powerful weapon of the franchise possessed by men. Was that cricket? she asked. "No, it's not cricket!" and "It's not fair play!" cried voices in the crowd. Longer hours, lower pay, worse conditions, fewer avenues of improvement, continued the speaker, these were the lot of women, yet whilst men had a weapon to use in their struggle, women must carry on their fight with their bare hands.

It was interesting to note how the crowd, as it grew more and more interested, insensibly drew in closer and closer round the platform, whilst at the same time being reinforced on its outer edges by the steady stream of newcomers from all directions. From their questions and remarks, many of these were evidently visitors to London, attracted by the sight of the woman speaker. "How clearly she speaks," said a young woman to her escort. "And how interesting! I had no idea women could speak like that in the open." "Yes, rather better than that stuff we got from those old buffers in the Town Hall on Tuesday," was the reply. "I wondered who the 'old buffers' were."

Shining social or political lights, perhaps! Mrs. Lawrence was now telling how the Government, in the face of the rise in the cost of living, was cutting down the wages of its women workers in the clothing factory. There were cries of "Shame!"

"They are not Liberals!" and "What are the Labour Party doing?"

The Labour Party would quickly have moved if men's wages had been attacked, the speaker went on, but women, having no votes, were easy prey for the Government. If men once understood why women wanted the vote, and how necessary it was, they would help the women in their present struggle. At which the crowd broke into applause and cheering.

When Mrs. Lawrence went on to point out the pitifulness of meeting such an agitation by repression and imprisonment, and to condemn the wanton cruelty of the "Cat and Mouse" Act, all elements in the crowd were aroused. Applause greeted every condemnation of the Act, whilst the anti-Suffrage element, consisting mainly of youths and undeveloped men, were crying out, "Serve them right!" and "What else could the Government do?"

"They could remove the cause," cried Mrs. Lawrence, amid cheers. "The duty of statesmen is not merely to punish crime, but to remove its cause. By deafness to a constitutional demand, unconstitutional action has been precipitated. Those who will not bow to evolution cause revolution. Let the electors back up the women in

their struggle, and see that the cause of the trouble is removed by their enfranchisement." Even the group of interrupters was silenced by this passionate appeal.

Mrs. Cather, who followed, soon plunged, like the former speaker, into the central problems of life, and one realised why it is that the Suffrage meetings are drawing such audiences. The most of the propaganda which goes on in the parks and in political meetings has become stale and stereotyped. Seldom does it touch the great issues of life. But at such meetings as this we are moved to think of our homes, the interests of our children, the relationship of men and women, the life in the factory and workshop, the future of the race, all the really urgent moral and social problems which press on our common humanity.

The speaker told how she had seen in Bristol some great posters saying "Women Don't Want the Vote." The opposition element cheered this. The speaker went on smilingly to relate that all round these posters were others saying, "Women who Care want the Vote"—"Women who Think want the Vote"—"Women who Know want the Vote." Then she went on to tell us why those women who care, those women who think, and those women who know are making such a struggle for the vote.

Mrs. Brailsford pointed out that there were two halves to each brain, and wanted to know if a man could do without one-

half of his brain. Of course he could not, nor could a country do without one-half of its hearts and brains. Were the homes likely to be what they should so long as those who best understood the homes were forbidden to take part in the government of their country? What a farce was all this legislation on Education without the women being consulted.

The last speaker was Mr. Pethick Lawrence, who roused his audience to cheers by declaring it quite useless for anyone to think that they could stop women getting the vote. They were bound to get it for two reasons in particular: firstly, that it was in the line of progress. "And we cannot stop progress," he added, amidst laughter, "not even the youngest of us." Secondly, women had made up their minds to get it, and therefore they were bound to get it, whether we like it or not. The meeting laughed and cheered again. This was not merely a fight for the vote, the speaker warned them. It was a fight for human liberty, in which men must stand by the women for the sake of both.

When the large, orderly, and enthusiastic meeting came to an end, it broke up into groups, each one the centre of a new discussion, and whilst these informal gatherings were still continuing, yet another Suffrage meeting had commenced. Out in the open was the platform of the Men's League, where Messrs. Mitchell, Laurence Housman, and others were carrying on the good work.

Such was Sunday in the Park.

OUR INACCESSIBLE PREMIER

REFUSAL TO RECEIVE SCOTTISH DEPUTATION

Mr. Asquith has refused to receive the great Men's Deputation from the North, which is to come South to wait on him to-day (Friday). Mr. Alexander Orr, secretary of the deputation, received the following letter early last week:—

"The Prime Minister desires me to acknowledge the letter which you address to him requesting him to receive a deputation representing Town Councils from Scotland and the North of England on the subject of Woman Suffrage. He is well aware that a large measure of support has been given by many of these Councils to the principle of Woman Suffrage. That question was, however, before the House of Commons as recently as last May, and in the course of the debate on the Representation of the People (Women) Bill he fully stated the Government's position. As he could add nothing to what he then said, he feels that no useful purpose could be served by such a deputation as you suggest, and he does not feel able, therefore, to accede to your request."

Edinburgh Meeting

An enthusiastic men's meeting on non-party lines was held in the New Café, 3, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, on Wednesday evening, July 9. In the absence of Councillor Bruce Lindsay, J.P., who was unfortunately unable to be present, Mrs. Arncliffe-Sennett presided. In opening the proceedings, she said that Scotland had behaved itself like a thorough gentleman. (Laughter.) The men had behaved magnificently, and they had a strong deputation to wait upon Mr. Asquith. (Applause.)

Mrs. Sennett then read the letter from the Prime Minister, given above, which she described as absolutely the most polite letter that had ever been received from Mr. Asquith. (Laughter.) The Prime Minister had recognised that he had to deal with a strong body of virile voters, who meant business. She pointed out that the question had been before the House of Commons since 1905; and it would never cease to be before the House of Commons until it was settled on a just basis. Mr. Asquith said in his letter that he had stated the position of the Government, but he had not; he had only stated his own position. Mr. Asquith had told Mr. Arthur Henderson that he was against the Cabinet on the question. They could not abide by the will of one man. The deputation was going to London just the same, and would be conducted on strictly constitutional lines. It could not be allowed in this country, which called itself free, that one man should hold up the country, and continually and persistently flout the will of the people. The deputation was going to ask Mr. Asquith to perform the will of the people, and bring in a Government measure for woman suffrage. (Applause.)

The Scottish Temper

Councillor Crawford followed with a strong speech, which was received with much applause, and roused great enthusiasm. He said that Mr. Asquith had got to hear the people's will whether he liked it or not. He disapproved of militant tactics, but he asked, could the women have done anything else in order to gain the attention which they had gained? After all, the women had been able to hammer in facts. The more they objected

to militancy the more they ought to help in the present crusade. It was a very small section, after all, which indulged in militant tactics. He recalled the exploit in Boston harbour, and declared that the day might come when the deeds of the women who had suffered and died for the cause would be praised. (Applause.) In a reference to present-day politicians, he described them as "puny piffing pigmies." (Laughter.) They were going to set the heather on fire. They were going to carry the "fiery cross" to Downing Street. (Applause.) Continuing, he said that they must beard the lion in his den, the Asquith in his hall. (Applause.) Baillie Alston, Glasgow, who also spoke, said that in the case of anyone who came before him as a magistrate for an act of militancy, he had to hold that someone else was responsible for that act.

Deputation to Go

After Mr. Andrew Young, M.A., and Mrs. Finlayson Gauld had addressed the meeting, Mrs. Sennett said that the deputation would travel on the 17th inst., and wait on Mr. Asquith on the morning of the 18th. She submitted a resolution approving of the deputation and pledging the meeting to give it every support. The resolution was adopted with one dissentient.

The following letter, signed by fifteen members of the Edinburgh Town Council and thirty-three members of the Glasgow Town Council, has been sent to Mr. Asquith:—

Woman Suffrage.

"Sir,—We regret that we cannot accept your refusal to receive the deputation, which is now fully organised and prepared to start. The deputation will come in support of the resolutions passed by the Town Councils, for we are profoundly dissatisfied with the Government's attitude to women. We have no wish to create a disturbance, and shall not do so, but we claim our citizen rights as a sovereign people, and an interview with the chief of the elected Government. The members of the deputation, therefore, will present themselves at 10, Downing Street, according to the Bill of Rights, on July 18, at 11 a.m."

It is much to be hoped that Mr. Asquith will not insult this representative body of men, composed of all parties, by refusing them the interview they have requested, but will respect their claim to be at least heard on the subject; but if he does refuse to see them they will doubtless know how to act with dignity and determination.

Arrangements

The Deputation is to leave Edinburgh on Thursday, July 17. At 11 o'clock on Friday morning it will present itself at Downing Street. It will attend at the House of Commons in the afternoon, and in the evening there is to be a joint reception at 8 p.m. at the Knightsbridge Hotel, given by the Men's League for Women's Suffrage, the Actresses' Franchise League, and the National Political League. On Sunday, July 20, there is to be a demonstration in Hyde Park at 6 p.m.

MR. ASQUITH REFUSES AGAIN

Federated Council of Suffrage Societies
The Federated Council of Suffrage Societies recently requested the Prime Minister to receive a deputation. "As constitutional suffragists," the Council wrote, "we are labouring under

a deep sense of wrong owing to the indiscriminate and unintelligent opprobrium which has been cast over the whole movement because a section of women, feeling deeply the repeated betrayal of politicians, have been driven into open rebellion."

Mr. Asquith's private secretary, replying on July 3, wrote:

"The Prime Minister desires me to say that the position of the Government in regard to proposals for the extension of the suffrage and the inclusion of women as well as men within its scope was fully stated in the speeches which he made in the House of Commons on January 27 last when the Franchise Bill was withdrawn, and on May 6 on the second reading of the Representation of the People (Women) Bill. In these circumstances the Prime Minister is of opinion that no useful purpose would be served by such a deputation as you suggest."

Men's League for Women's Suffrage

The Men's League for Women's Suffrage forwarded to the Prime Minister the following memorial:—

"We, the undersigned, supporters of women's suffrage, beg to express our deep regret that you have declined at this juncture to receive the proposed deputation from the Women's Suffrage Societies."

"We desire to point out the immense importance to an unenfranchised class of the right to petition the Sovereign and to approach the Sovereign's representatives. Lacking the power accorded by the vote to give direct expression to their views, the way of petition and of direct approach to the Executive is the only constitutional method that remains to them of bringing forward what they conceive to be their grievances."

The Memorial then goes on to point out that the Cabinet is under a moral obligation to fulfil the pledges given to draft a Bill capable of supporting a Women's Suffrage amendment.

The following are among the large number of influential people who have signed the memorial:—The Earl of Lytton, Lord Courtney of Penwith, the Bishop of Kensington, Professor T. F. Bethune-Baker, D.D., Cambridge; Lieutenant-Colonel Linley Blathwayt, Bengal Staff Corps (retired); Professor H. C. H. Carpenter (Manchester); Sir William Chance, Mr. H. G. Chancellor, M.P., Mr. Joseph Clayton, the Rev. James Drummond, LL.D., the Dean of Worcester, Mr. T. Fisher Unwin, Professor Carl Fuchs, Manchester College of Music; Professor W. H. Geldart, Oxford; Mr. A. C. Huddon, Sc.D., F.R.S.; the Rev. Canon James O. Hannay, Professor A. J. Herbertson, Oxford; Professor C. H. Herford, Manchester; Sir Charles S. Hobhouse, Bart.; Sir Victor Horsley, Mr. Laurence Housman, Professor Alfred Hughes (Birmingham), Mr. Cargill G. Knott, D.Sc., Hon. Sec. Royal Society, Edinburgh; Mr. Robert Lorraine, Professor J. S. Mackenzie (Cardiff), Professor J. E. McTaggart, Mr. Eustace Miles, Mr. William de Morgan, Professor James Hope Moulton (Manchester); Mr. Josiah Oldfield, Mr. A. Maitland Ramsay, M.P. (Glasgow); Professor E. Rutherford (Manchester); Mr. Ernest de Selincourt, D.Litt.; Dr. H. S. Hele-Shaw, F.R.S., Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., Professor J. G. Robertson (London), Judge Stanger, Professor L. F. Tait (Manchester), Professor H. H. Turner, F.R.S., Mr. Alfred R. Wallace, O.M., F.R.S., Mr. A. D. Waller, M.D., F.R.S., Mr. Sidney Webb, Mr. A. J. Webb, Professor F. M. Weiss, D.Sc., and Mr. Israel Zangwill.

NURSES AND MIDWIVES UNDER THE INSURANCE ACT

By Lillian A. Maule

There is no need to impress upon readers of *Voices for Women* the fact that women generally are suffering manifest injury and injustice under the provisions of the so-called "National" Insurance Act. But as the particular hardships that affect each section of workers is known often only to themselves and those intimately connected with them, it may be useful to enumerate some of the disabilities that are pressing especially heavily upon trained nurses and certified midwives, women whose services to the nation are sufficiently great to have entitled them to preferential consideration above other members of the community.

Let us take nurses first. It has been extremely difficult to get any clear statement at all from the Commissioners as to the exact position of nurses, divided up as they are into several branches of their profession; those employed in hospitals and institutions, those employed by associations, in private or in district work, those working "on their own" or in co-operative societies; to every one of these, with various sub-divisions, different conditions apply. But the fact remains that every trained nurse, if she is not earning more than £100 a year, and is without private means above the specified amount per annum, comes within compulsory insurance. The Secretary of the Nurses' Insurance Society (a separate section of the Royal National Pension Fund for Nurses) has lately summarised the position of hospital nurses in a letter which has been sent round to institutions employing nurses. Through the representations of this Society, the London Insurance Committee and some provincial Committees have agreed to the Resident Medical Officer of a hospital or other institution being placed on the panel for the particular and sole purpose of attending upon its nursing and domestic staff. A large number of hospitals all over the country are in this way now obtaining the medical benefit, and receiving payment for what has hitherto been a charge upon their funds, for members of hospital staffs have invariably received these benefits freely in time of sickness. Now nurses are writing to their Insurance Society justly complaining that they are receiving no advantage at all under the Insurance Act, but are the poorer by the amount of the sickness benefit, which the hospitals are in many cases deducting from their salaries. They are worse off than before, while on the other hand the hospitals that treat their nurses in this way are actually making money out of their sickness. The meanness of spirit that can allow hospital authorities so to exploit their nurses is almost incredible, but the fact is beyond dispute.

The case of midwives is still harder. They are hit less directly but even more seriously, for while they are generally exempt from compulsory insurance the provisions of the Act have been joyfully made the excuse by those who would welcome the elimination of the midwife to render her chance of a livelihood even more precarious than it has been. Certified midwives, it must be remembered, still attend by far the largest proportion of the total births in this country, in some areas as much as 60, 70, and 80 per cent. Midwives have been declared again and again to be necessary to the well-being of the poor mother; in print and on platforms their good work in diminishing the tale of infant and maternal mortality and suffering is referred to in glowing terms. But in practice they are being so penalised that their very existence is threatened.

The insured married woman is entitled under the Act to sickness or disablement benefit, in addition to her maternity benefit of 30s., "in respect of her confinement," and to obtain this a certificate has to be produced, signed by the medical attendant. The midwife, remembering her specific recognition in the Act itself, naturally supposed that where no doctor had been in attendance her signature would be accepted. But many Approved Societies are refusing to accept her signature, and it follows that either the mother loses her sick pay, or a doctor has to be called in to certify to an event at which he was not present, and for this he has been known to demand a fee of 15s. from the mother, a sum greater than that usually paid to the midwife for her ten days'

attendance. In this way a mother is not left a "free choice" between midwife and doctor, especially as the Societies are also pressing the woman to employ a doctor instead of a midwife, so as to avoid liability for the "prescribed fee" to a medical practitioner, if complications occur requiring medical aid. The strong pressure thus exerted upon the insured man and his wife practically coerces the mother into engaging a doctor and directly operates to prevent the midwife's employment. The Midwives' Institute has formulated amendments to the Insurance Act Amendment Bill dealing with these points, and further urging the payment of the maternity benefit direct to the wife, but the chances of these amendments getting incorporated in the Bill are very remote.

Recent legislation has tended to make the life of the certified midwife somewhat that of a toad under a harrow, and the more conscientious she is, the worse she fares. It will be a truly disastrous thing for the country if the point is presently reached at which the elimination process, openly wished for by that section of the medical profession that has always boycotted and opposed the trained midwife, seriously begins. For no doctor can do for the mother and her baby what the midwife is doing to-day.

The moral of all this is the same that was forced upon the minds of those who toiled for weary years to secure a legal status for midwives and the protection of the mothers from the ignorant and dirty gang; that the woman without a vote is a helpless entity in the hands of politicians. Would any Government that had to deal with women as voters dare to disregard the grievances of nurses and midwives, persistently as these have been brought to their notice, by leaving all mention of them out of their amending measures? We know that they would not.

Hard as the case is of many other women workers, that of nurses and midwives surely cries more loudly than any for remedy, when we remember what their work is, and what the debt that the country owes them. A great deal of flabby sentiment is talked about nurses and midwives when philanthropists want subscriptions from the general public. Behind the scenes we know that these devoted women are badly paid and over-worked, under the cloak of so-called charity. To add an additional burden of enforced and worthless insurance is in the nature of a last straw.

A GRACIOUS MEMORY

"Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as others see us."—Burns.

"Mr. Asquith referred to the time when he should have become a gracious memory."—Daily Paper.

He's just a fusty lawyer man,
Who's squeezed and pushed himself a-top,
With brains enough a brief to plan,
Or run a middling kind of shop;
And yet he thinks some day he'll be
Somehow a "gracious memory"!

Devoid of intellectual might,
Of statesmanship he shows no trace;
He's just a gift for sticking tight,
And holding on to power and place;
But still he hopes in history
To leave a "gracious memory"!

He fears the power that women wield,
He'll keep them down while he has breath;
Rather than seem their claims to yield
Prefers to torture them to death.
Yet thinks to Englishwomen he
Will be a "gracious memory"!

He says, to hint his honour's dear,
It's worth five thousand pounds a year.
A solemn pledge! Oh, yes, he'll make it,
And just as glibly will he break it.
In "letter and spirit" nought 'twill be
But a very "gracious memory"!

A smaller sort of Philip of Spain,
Or Torquemada come again;
Ally and hope of woman-swindlers,
Slave-traders, bullies, and wife-beaters,
Should he at all remembered be
With these he'll live in history.

A. S. B.



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FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1913.

WOMEN GOING CHEAP

Nothing that has happened recently has burnt more deeply into women the conviction of the absolute necessity of securing the immediate enfranchisement of their sex than the sentence passed last week by Mr. Lawrie upon Queenie Gerald at the Clerkenwell Sessions.

Here was a woman caught practically red-handed in the most horrible of crimes, that of selling the honour of her fellow women for gold. On the proceeds of this vile traffic she lived sumptuously and in luxury. She corresponded with men of high position, and conspired with them to destroy the bodies and souls of her victims. So plain was the case against her that she pleaded guilty at the trial. Her sentence was *three months in the second division*.

To understand the full meaning of this sentence we must set it side by side with the sentences inflicted upon two other classes of women prisoners—firstly, upon poor women guilty of trifling thefts, and secondly, upon Suffragettes. Upon poor, uneducated women who, driven to desperation at seeing their babies starving with hunger or shivering with bitter cold, have committed theft, the law acts with relentless severity. Sentences of three, six and even twelve months are by no means uncommon; moreover they have to serve their time, not with any of the relaxations of the second division, but in the third division or with hard labour. We have the record of such a case before us as we write. A waitress, aged twenty-four, was a little while ago charged at Lambeth with stealing from a school some children's caps and coats. She stated that she had done it for her baby. She was sentenced to *six months' hard labour*.

The second class of sentences which we select for comparison are those upon Suffragette prisoners. In the early days of the militant agitation, when the only offences committed were technical obstructions of the police, several women were sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the second division as an alternative to giving an undertaking which it was known they would refuse to do. Later, when windows were broken by women, they received from Mr. Lawrie himself sentences of three, four and even six months' imprisonment in the third division in spite of the fact that he knew that they were

actuated by pure and even generous motives. In January of the present year Miss Louisa Gay was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for the offence of defacing two or three letters in a pillar-box. Finally, we have seen women like Miss Kerr, Miss Lake and Miss Lennox, who have never at any time taken any direct part in militancy, sentenced to twelve months' and six months' respectively in the third division (in spite of recommendations to mercy by the jury) because in the execution of their normal and official and non-militant duties in connection with the W.S.P.U. they were held to have become involved in an illegal conspiracy.

No single reason can be alleged for giving to either of these two classes of women severe sentences which cannot be applied with immeasurably greater force against the procuress who has escaped so lightly. If it be said that the Suffragettes, at any rate, are not ignorant women, and were therefore in a position to know better, we may be quite sure that Queenie Gerald was only too well versed in the ways of the world. If it be said that short sentences upon Suffragettes or upon poor women guilty of theft would lead to an early resumption of the methods of their previous life, this is notoriously true of women such as Queenie Gerald. If it be said that the crimes of which they have been found guilty are carried on all over the country and that their punishment must be severe to act as a deterrent to others, we know unhappily that the crime of this woman has all too many counterparts.

On the other hand, in glaring contrast to the necessity or the pity which prompts poor women to steal, and to the passionate love of their fellows which prompts the Suffragettes to break the law and suffer the consequences of their actions, we are confronted in the case of this woman with the motive of sordid, personal gain.

We are forced, therefore, to accept one of two alternatives. Either this woman was given this nominal sentence as part of a corrupt bargain with her to keep her mouth closed (that is, in order that she might not allow the names of the men of position who were in correspondence with her to come out), or men like Mr. Lawrie are of the deliberate opinion that the crime of which she was guilty is less intrinsically heinous or less dangerous to society than that of the poor woman who stole a few shillingsworth of goods to feed and clothe her baby, or of the Suffragette who, as a symbolical protest against the subjection of women, breaks a pane of glass or damages a few letters.

And if the first alternative is so repugnant to the minds of men that they refuse to give it credence, we say without fear of contradiction that the second alternative is certainly not less repugnant to the minds of women. For is there any woman of integrity of character who will venture to assert that the conspiracy to profane the sacred temple of the body of her fellow women is a lesser crime against God or against man than a petty theft or the destruction of a few pounds' worth of property?

It is time indeed that these false standards, these one-sided views of justice were swept away. It is time that the combined view of men and women was taken into account in politics, in law, and throughout life. It is this for which the woman's movement stands; it is this for which the awakened womanhood of the country is fighting. It is this for which men as well as women have been ready to endure prison, and the hunger strike and the horrors of forcible feeding or the Cat and Mouse Act. And it is this fundamental principle which, in spite of the obstinacy of politicians and the misrepresentations of the Press, is day by day drawing nearer to its triumphant recognition.

THE MENACE OF LOW WAGES

By John Cameron Grant

The White Slave Congress, which brought its sittings to a close last week, aroused great interest. The economic aspect of the problem was, however, but lightly touched on at the Conference, and we therefore attach particular importance to the following article by an expert on the subject.

The White Slave Traffic, that infamous, and cruel as infamous, daughter of the later years of the nineteenth century, walks the streets with her hideously insatiable elder sister, Prostitution, whose presence is potent in every land, and both these powers of evil owe their being to a dreadful parentage; for they have for mother, pale Want, and for their father, the eldest son of Mammon, whose title, by courtesy, is drawn from the Lordship of Economic Conditions. The aspect of the first and youngest of this unholy family circle perhaps strikes sharpest upon the public imagination, owing to the swift tragedies involved in her villainous successes; she has slain her thousands; the second sister, always patent about us, is put aside with a shrug of the shoulders; her garish or gloomy wickedness is veiled by the conventions; as a rule we do not speak of her, but none the less with unmerciful and certain death, she yearly slays her tens of thousands; but what of their dreadful father, that Master of Miseries, whose little considered victims are numbered by the million? He never sleeps. His province is to grind the face of the poor, and his awful millstones never slumber, never rest. The pity of it all, oh! the pity of it? Were an informed and resolute humanity but to take the matter in hand, humanity itself could put all three in ward and see them gnash their teeth impotently at the thoughts brought up by old memories, themselves meanwhile as practically impotent as the chained giant Bunyan wrote of in his "Pilgrim's Progress."

First let me say that as economics, partially and wrongly interpreted and put in action, are full of evil for women, it is through economics that we get the gleam of hope, and the knowledge that rightly interpreted, and rightly applied, it is through economic laws that the evil trio will be scotched, if not absolutely slain. But I must leave metaphor and imagery and come to plain speech.

To-day everywhere in the world of production we are faced with bitter competition, and not only are we faced with bitter competition, but we are faced with it under conditions and temptations utterly unfair both to the employer and to those who would be employed. Here the employable may be divided into two classes, those who are protected to a certain extent, and, indeed, to a very large extent, by the power of the vote, and those who are not. The only power of protection that those who are not so protected have, is that last, double-edged weapon, the power of under-selling. In plain English, man, and, for the matter of that, woman, though apparently some people fail to see the necessity in her case, must live, and therefore life, even on the starvation line, owing to that instinctive clinging to life under almost any conditions which most of us possess, compels those who are voteless and therefore unprotected to hold on in dumb patience to a life-line of bare existence. What is the result? Only that the producer is placed in the unhappy position of having to take advantage of this state of things or go out of business. Few, if any, go into business from philanthropy or as a pastime. If any do so, their number is so small that they may be entirely disregarded.

The problem, therefore, stated in all its bare nakedness, is a very simple one. We have A, a producer; B, the employable protected by the political and economic power which the vote bestows upon them; C, the employable unprotected by the vote, and therefore unprotected politically and economically, and whose only power of protection is the cheapness at which willingly or unwillingly they can dispose of their labour. D, we have the modern engineer, and joined to him the specialist in production, the specialist in "speeding up," and the numerous other "specialities" which modern methods have focussed on the question of the increase of production from a given amount of human energy. The appeal—as I know from the practical experience not only of myself and partner, but from that of hundreds of

others—on the part of the manufacturer to the engineer, is for cheapness of output. Broadly speaking, limits have been reached in almost all directions save one. In every article produced the largest amount paid for its production appears in the wage bill. It is therefore to the curtailment of this item that the talents of the inventor and the engineer are turned. The cry is everywhere, in plain language, "Get more output for less money; decrease the number of skilled hands; increase, if necessary, the value of the plant employed in factory and workshop, spend vast sums upon it and the well-trained brains and hands that increase its simplicity and efficiency until by the aid of automatic, or semi-automatic, machinery the point is reached at which skill may be altogether dispensed with, and unskilled, or in other words, cheap labour, may take the place of the more costly article.

To-day we are going yet a step further, for as the unskilled male has brothers who have the vote, and even the reflex of that useful possession guards him to a certain extent, we are bidden turn our attention to the unprotected article: *she who has no present shadow of help or safety, the voteless woman.*

Oh, Cabinets! oh, Rulers! well may you grind the face of the poor, if these poor be represented by voteless women! The White Slavers have slain their thousands, but you have slain, and continue to slay, your tens of thousands. At a very low estimate it takes something from 12s. to 15s. per week to keep an average human being in efficiency as a mere working machine under present conditions, prices of existence, domicile, and clothing costs; this leaves nothing for a rainy day, or aught which tends to raise the human being above the condition of a human machine.

I have said it is through economics that the gleam of hope comes. Owing to their growing economic independence, a certain proportion of women are being yearly saved; it is quite within the region of mildly practical things and mildly practical politics to help gently forward this movement and thereby increase the numbers of those who may make a better fight in life. That is true enough as far as it goes, but there is the reverse side of the picture. More drastic efforts are wanted, and over and above all things the giving to women of the power to help

themselves by the direct and indirect influence of the Parliamentary vote in women's hands. Thousands and tens of thousands of girls, through lack of the lever of this potent engine being within the control of their sisters, have no escape, and can have no escape from sordid misery except through prostitution, clandestine, semi-clandestine, or open. It is the most pitiful knowledge that one can possess, to know that the price of a pair of boots in wintry, slushy weather would have saved this girl whose shoes wanted mending; that the lack of the little extra weekly wage that would have paid the 'bus, tram, or train fare of this other—the difference of which was given away in a moment of generosity for some sick dependent or relative—has been the cause of the other's downfall; to know that destitution here and hunger there, generosity here and sympathy in the other case, have brought these victims, whose wrongdoing was not theirs, but, ultimately, the wrongdoing of our rulers in high places, into the gulfs of hell.

I speak not of those who gladly take the downward path; they are many, and thoughtless rather than depraved, and let only those of us judge them who have been placed in their circumstances; but there are yearly thousands and tens of thousands of noble girls and young women who are forced along the evil path—when all gloss is stripped from the matter and we are no longer playing the hypocrite to ourselves—by that pitiless slave-driver, Starvation.

We have allowed modern conditions to work their way unchecked in some directions, while we have steadily repressed them in others. It is this uneven treatment of the whole subject that is so pernicious. Economic conditions, even as all others, if one would get at the right way of their treatment, must be brought under wide-reaching and collective review, and treated as a whole before any great improvement can be expected. The first thing, however, to be done to bring about a better state of things is to give every woman who fulfils the same franchise conditions as a man the vote, whereafter there will be no more playing off of the one against the other, and the whole question will be not one of men or of women, but one of wages and the necessary political power to protect one's wage value.

MEMOIRS OF A CHARWOMAN

Entirely from a superficial point of view, "Mrs. Murphy" is an amusing study of a London charwoman. Mr. Barry Pain is an adept at this sort of monologue, and if it grows a little wearisome before



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MRS. MURPHY'S LATE HUSBAND

we reach the fourteenth of Mrs. Murphy's reflections on life, this is not because her creator's touch is less light but because it is not more serious. Cynicism of the kind that colours this cockney lady's remarks on

"Mrs. Murphy." By Barry Pain. (London: T. Werner Laurie, 1s. net.)

"Temper," on "Work," or "Popularity," or "Fate," as the case may be, ceases to amuse after a while, because, one knows that something much more interesting lies behind the cynicism, and Mr. Barry Pain, with one exception, does not give us so much as a glimpse of it. Only once does Mrs. Murphy strike us as a real human woman and not a machine that is being worked by Mr. Barry Pain; and then she is suddenly so much alive as to make us regret the unreality of the rest of the book all the more. The passage occurs in the chapter on "Saving." "Very near lost my patience the other day," says Mrs. Murphy:

The lady at a house where I goes was handing me the usual half-crown for four shillings' worth of work, and had the cheek to ask me if I never put by nothing for a rainy day.

"No, ma'am," I said, "I don't, because I'm out in the wet already—and no umbrella."

Nice thing to ask a poor old woman whose life has been one everlasting blizzard, to put by something for a rainy day. How am I to do it?—I pays my rent. I've got into the habit of eating at times. I can't see without light, wash without soap, cook without fire, dress without clothes, or get anything without paying for it. Seeing that it's a lucky week when I makes my ten bob, and that I has them little things to attend to, you'll understand why I ain't putting money by in the Post Office. And then to hear that lady talking to me as if I ought to chuck racing and the yacht and the second motor.

Now, that is the real thing. Why does not Mr. Barry Pain give us more of it?

Here and there the author sketches in the outline of some other character—Mrs. Murphy's late husband, for instance, of whom we are allowed by the courtesy of the publishers to reproduce the portrait, and who "could do his own work himself—few better—but he never would do it along of his laziness."

E. S.

BOOKS RECEIVED

"Averno." By Bertram Mitford. (London: Ward, Lock and Co., Price 6s.)
"Lyrics and Other Verses." By George Reeson Malloch. (London: E. & J. Matthews. Price 1s. net.)

MATERNITY BENEFIT FOR MOTHERS

The injustice of the Insurance Act to women, on which we have steadily insisted since the inception of the measure, has now become an almost universally recognised fact. We have shown that, whether as a young girl—at work for wages or at work at home—or as a young unmarried woman, or as wife and mother, or as widow, the woman is severely handicapped under the Act by sole reason of her sex.

It is now widely realised that the Act, while it takes money both directly and indirectly from women, does not give them any adequate benefit in return. We have lately dealt with various aspects of this question, and on page 619 of this issue we give expression to the grievances of nurses and midwives.

Even where the Act does really make an attempt to cope with a long-felt requirement of women, it does it in the wrong way. The most striking illustration of this fact is the maternity benefit. On this question we have received an important article from the pen of Miss Llewelyn Davies, the general secretary of the Women's Co-operative Guild, which we print in full below. Miss Davies takes a more favourable view than we do ourselves with regard to the value to women of the Act, but she is equally strong with ourselves in seeing, in the present administration of the benefit, an urgent need for reform. Yet Mr. Lloyd George does not include this alteration in his amending Bill. Why not? There can only be one answer: "Because women are not voters, and cannot bring political pressure to bear upon the Government."

A NECESSARY AMENDMENT

By Margaret Llewelyn Davies

Full credit must be given to Mr. Lloyd George and the Government for the inclusion of maternity benefit in the Insurance Act. To secure, in however inadequate a way, national consideration for the health of mothers and the birth of children, marks an era in our civilisation.

When economists and social reformers have dealt with cost of living, family budgets, &c., and when wages have been

balanced against expenditure, no account has been taken of the £3 to £5 necessary for the great central recurring fact of family life. How is this sum to be obtained, or half, or a quarter of it, in the two million families whose wage is about 18s. 6d.? What little provision for confinement it has been customary to make is constantly made at the expense of the mother (and child), who works or stints herself just when she specially needs care and nourishment. In many cases of unemployed and casual labour no provision at all is made. One of the members of the Women's Co-operative Guild told me of a woman of thirty-five years of age who had had eight children. The husband was a hot-water fitter, and when in work earned about 35s. For five years he had been in and out of work. They lived in four very small rooms at a rent of 9s. 6d. At the birth of the ninth child nothing whatever had been provided. On the ninth day she got up to do her washing. Any midwife or person who knows working-class life could give case after case, showing the tragic poverty and suffering of women at childbirth.

Charity, organised and unorganised, has often come to the rescue, but philanthropic ladies sometimes give it in a way that must make acceptance very bitter. Another co-operative woman told me of a woman who had had six children. The man's wages were 25s. and the rent 6s. She found it impossible to save, and had applied to a Church fund. Help was very unwillingly given, as the ladies considered that savings should have been made out of 25s. a week with eight human beings to feed and clothe and house.

The Great Mistake

In the 30s. Maternity Benefit we have the first attempt to replace indifference or charity by corporate responsibility and national action. Good results are already to be seen. But in providing the benefit, the great mistake was made of not giving it to the mother as her legal property, and in the Amending Bill now before the House, from every point of view this reform should be demanded. The mistake was due to the insurance being on the basis of wage-earning work, and to the

fact that the work of women is unpaid work.

The latter social custom has led to a lack of recognition and a lowering of the whole idea of the difficult and arduous task of a woman as mother and homemaker. There is a curiously widespread idea that the man "keeps" his wife, and the point of view is not uncommon of the small boy who, after recounting the tremendous day's work done by his mother and the wages his father and brother had for their work, was asked: "And what wages does your mother get?" He answered: "Mother!—she don't get no wages—she don't do no work."

The Women's Co-operative Guild has maintained from the first that the 4d. insurance contribution has been equally contributed by the wife, because her work is as necessary as her husband's, and that therefore the wife has as much claim on benefit as her husband. It is a great injustice that these home-workers should be deprived of sick benefit, and the very least we can ask is that the Maternity Benefit should be made the mother's property.

But apart from the justice of the case, there are strong practical reasons to be urged. The six months' working of the Act have brought out cases of grave abuse of the benefit by husbands. We hear of men spending the money on drink, on the purchase of breeding canaries, of staying away from work for two days and for a week, of going away with another woman, of filling his house with intoxicated friends, of giving his friends a holiday, of buying a suit of clothes. One man thought he would conceal his action, and gave his wife his wages and the 30s. the first week, and only gave her 10s. out of his £3 the next week. Or, again, an agent takes care to go up into the wife's bedroom and give the money into her own hands, or a midwife arranges to be present when the man returns.

A Useless Remedy

The fear of possible abuse was kindly provided for in the Act by a Clause allowing a woman to prosecute her husband after the benefit had been spent, and just when she most needed him to be earning wages.

Another argument for the benefit being made legally the woman's is that delay in

the payment occurs in many instances from the husband's absence from home, or because of his inability to lose half a day's work to fetch the money. When the number of decorators, fitters, agricultural labourers, fishermen, chauffeurs and engineers are thought of, it is easily seen how frequent the delay may be which causes a serious loss of nourishment to the mother, and irksome postponement of her fee to the hard-working midwife.

A further cause of delay has been the clause in the Act allowing the doctor called in under the Midwives Act to claim his fee from the Maternity Benefit. This has led to many societies holding back the payment for ten or twelve days, and an effort is being made to abolish this clause.

Bad Drafting

Turning to the claims of the wage-earning married woman, it has been found that some societies have been refusing the Confinement Sick Pay of 7s. 6d. for four weeks, which was specially asked for and agreed to by Mr. Lloyd George. Advantage has been taken of the wording of the Act by some societies to withhold this right of the woman, but it is fully expected that this grievance will be attended to in the new Bill.

We cannot, I fear, hope to secure just now this same confinement sick pay to the insured mother who is unmarried. But pressure must be brought to bear in the future to get this injustice remedied.

It would be interesting to find out from the insured married woman whether she is unable to retain in her hands the Maternity Benefit which comes to her as her own property. For it has been argued that if our proposal were granted, the man so inclined would still require the 30s. I should be very much surprised if the woman did not retain the control. "She would find 100 ways of keeping it," is said. And even in the lowest neighbourhood, as a midwife has said to me, there is sacred regard for the fat leather purse which remains under the woman's pillow during her confinement, and from which she pays her children's pennies and keeps her control on her housekeeping. The man who touched this purse—or the children's money-box—would be considered "the worst of worsts."

There is no reasonable ground for refusing this Amendment. The beneficial results of the Married Woman's Property Act are universally known, and what we ask is that this provision for the special need of the mother should be made completely her property, exactly as her earnings in employment are.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" FELLOWSHIP

Hon. Sec.: Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Colours: Purple, White and Red. Motto: Come on! Hold on! Fight on!

The VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship affords for all Suffragists, of whatever shade of opinion and policy, a common meeting ground. Prominent members of various Suffrage societies, not only in this country but all over the world, have enrolled themselves as Fellows. Men and women are equally welcome, militants and non-militants can unite under the banner of the Fellowship, and all, whether gentle or simple, leisured or busy, old or young, strong or weak, can find their place and their own appropriate form of service in attaining the common end which is "to spread the light." We refer the readers of this paper to the last page, where they will find stated in full the object and methods of the Fellowship, and the incentives and ideals by which this association of men and women is actuated.

Increase of Membership

Forty-four Membership Cards were signed in Hyde Park at the close of the meeting last Sunday. So much for the policy that was recommended last week, and faithfully carried out by members, the policy of always carrying a Membership Card and a pencil about with one, so that no opportunity of winning a new recruit may be lost.

This Sunday harvest has sent up our record again. Another century of new Fellows has been made and added to our roll. But for the next few weeks Fellows will have to rely upon their own individual energies if the rapid rate of progress is to be maintained throughout the summer holidays. Upon that increase must depend the extent of developments to be made in the autumn.

By personal conversation and by personal correspondence, to say nothing of more public methods, at least one new Fellow could be won every week by every member of the Fellowship. Let that be the task we set ourselves for the summer months.

Tricolour Ribbon

A silk-corded ribbon, woven to order, and reproducing with accuracy the colour-harmony of our beautiful tricolour, can now be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, 4-7, Red Lion Court. It is half an inch wide. The price is 2d. a yard, with an additional penny on the order for postage. A small piece of this ribbon sewn into the bottom-hole makes

the best and most suitable badge that men can wear. It is also suitable for those rosettes and decorative devices that women can so cleverly make and so artistically arrange.

The Badges

The badges have come at last. All orders previously received have been executed. Much satisfaction with the little brooches has been expressed. They are simple and very pretty. Hardly more than one hundred are left over of the first consignment. Applications should therefore be made quickly by those who wish to secure them. They are to be had for fourpence (post free).

A Brigade of Paper Sellers

We publish on another page an article by a Fellow upon her experiences as a paper-seller. Our Paper-selling Brigade is growing, but we want many more volunteers. All Fellows who can give as much as an hour a week are invited to send in their names to the Hon. Sec. of the Fellowship or to Miss Boulting, the Captain of the Pitches, at 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Business Side

We have received many welcome letters from Fellows announcing their intention of building up the business side of our joint enterprise—the paper VOTES FOR WOMEN—by dealing if possible solely with the advertisers. Funds for new premises and an increased staff and for the further development of the Fellowship on national and international lines are urgently needed, and all who will help the Editors of the paper and their colleagues by taking part of the financial burden upon their own shoulders are asked to do so, and to send their generous gifts and contributions without delay.

SPECIAL SERVICE

Two days next week must be underlined in every paper-seller's diary—Thursday, July 24, and Saturday, July 26.

On Thursday, July 24, a morning and afternoon Conference is to be held at the Caxton Hall, called together by the Committee for the repeal of the Cat and Mouse Act. And in the evening a public meeting in the Kingsway Hall will be held. A large

sale of the newly-published paper will be effected if there are plenty of sellers.

More important still is Saturday, July 26. For that is the date of the great march of the Suffrage Pilgrims culminating in a huge demonstration in Hyde Park. Every available paper-seller must turn up on that occasion, so that hundreds of copies of the paper may be sold. Also every Fellow who goes to the park on that Saturday afternoon should have half a dozen Membership Cards and a pencil in his or her pocket, and should seize the opportunity of making new recruits.

PAPER-SELLING REPORT

There was an excellent rally of sellers outside the Queen's Hall on the 8th inst., and they sold well. Although we have to thank several "Fellows" who have recently swelled the ranks of the paper-sellers, there are still plenty of pitches and meetings unprovided for. We cannot have too many workers; and the more who co-operate the brighter and more successful the work. The records show how, even with limited time and consequent small sales, persistent effort results in the sale of many hundreds in the course of a short time.

Volunteers are urgently needed for the forthcoming National Union Pilgrims' entry into London on the 26th inst. We want a big rally. Who will send in their names?

FELLOWSHIP FUND SUBSCRIPTIONS

(To July 12, 1913)

Subscriptions already acknowledged	£ s. d.	Miss F. Clough	£ s. d.
Mrs. Redford	0 2 6	Mrs. Mulligan	0 5 0
Mrs. West	0 1 0	Mrs. Bondfield	1 5 0
Miss Stirling	0 1 0	Miss F. Wynne	0 1 0
Miss A. Manella	0 5 0	Mrs. Coops	0 2 6
Mrs. de la Roche	0 2 6	Miss M. C. Grievous	0 2 6
Mrs. de la Roche	0 2 6	Anonymous	0 4 0
Miss E. Graham	0 5 0	Extra on Vorn, per	0 0 0
Extra on Vorn, per	0 4 8	Miss Pegg	0 0 0
Dr. Katherine Chapman	5 5 0	Extra on Vorn, per	0 2 0
Miss Pyddoke	0 10 0	Mrs. Weller	0 1 0
Miss A. Elberidge	0 2 0	Miss L. F. K. Green	0 1 0
Miss A. Fraser	0 9 4	Mrs. Anderson	1 0 0
Miss Elsie Luck	0 1 0	Miss A. E. F. Macdonald	0 2 6
Mrs. E. Polham-Curtis	0 8 1	Mrs. Duff	0 1 0
Miss T. Proctor	0 2 6	Extra on Vorn, per	0 0 0
Mrs. B. Wynne	0 3 6	Miss Linsley	0 0 0
Mrs. Wadell	0 2 6		
		Total	£798 15 10

THE SUFFRAGE PILGRIMAGE

The great Pilgrimage of Suffragists is now more than half completed; from all sides they are converging upon London, and as they approach the numbers of the pilgrims increase by leaps and bounds. As we go to press, an encircling ring is formed by the different contingents at Chatham, Sandgate, Portsmouth, and Riggwood in the South, Chippenham in the West, Stratford and Huntingdon in the North, Mildenhall and Woodridge in the East.

With the exception of a few cases of horseplay by young roughs, the marchers have met with a friendly and interested reception. "The old indifference is gone," writes Miss Margaret Ashton, a member of the Manchester City Council, who is among the pilgrims, "and the people are only eager to learn."

A notable feature of the pilgrimage is the sympathy and support afforded by the clergy—the Rev. Dr. Talbot, Canon of Bristol, addressed an open-air meeting on July 14, and Canon Rawnsley at Keswick, Canon Welsh at Wakefield, and the Rev. Canon Bolton at Preston, are amongst those who have given special addresses. Not less remarkable is the sympathy afforded by many of the mayors and aldermen, justices of the peace, and other officials in the towns through which the pilgrims are passing.

The donations and promises of contributions collected or subscribed for the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies in connection with the pilgrimage effort in various parts of the country have already amounted to over £4,000. The largest individual gift is £500 from Mrs. Lees, of Oldham.

From the North-West

The Carlisle, North Welsh, and Manchester pilgrims joined forces in the Potteries district on Wednesday, July 9. The united procession marched from Burslem to the Hanley Market Square, where public interest reached its highest point; the crowd numbered three or four thousand, and, generally speaking, showed a sympathetic attitude towards the speakers.

The effective force which will make the full march to London by the Watling Street route now numbers about eighty. These, of course, will be augmented as they advance through the Midlands. Three caravans are now at the disposal of the pilgrims. Two have been lent by Mrs. Lees, formerly Mayor of Oldham, to the Manchester party, and the third comes from Liverpool.

The president of the Potteries branch is Mrs. Cecil Wedgwood, wife of the first Mayor of Stoke. Major Wedgwood took his stand on the platform at both Burslem and Hanley on Wednesday night, and made powerful appeals on behalf of the movement. Resolutions in support of women's suffrage were passed practically unanimously, and the pilgrims have the satisfaction of knowing that they have effectively brought the constitutional movement to the notice of many thousands of people in the Potteries.

On Saturday the pilgrims reached Birmingham, where they were cordially received. Hardly any hostility had been met with the whole length of the route, while the crowds had been much larger and more friendly and enthusiastic than had been expected. An exception to the general good order was at Stafford. One excellent meeting was held there, but at another there was some disturbance by rough youths, and after the meeting about a score of these beset some of the party. Miss Margaret Ashton received a painful blow in the face.

At Wolverhampton on Friday fully 7,000 people attended the three meetings held, and, as at all the meetings, a resolution was passed calling upon the Government to bring in a measure of enfranchisement for women. The pilgrims left Wolverhampton on Saturday morning for Birmingham, holding meetings on the way at Wednesbury and West Bromwich. The strikers at West Bromwich received them very sympathetically, and listened attentively to the speeches.

A Birmingham contingent met the pilgrims on the City boundary, and about 300 strong, carrying flags and banners, they marched through the principal thoroughfares to Queen's College, attracting a great deal of attention, and being respectfully received on all sides.

The meeting in Queen's College on Saturday night was crowded, and great enthusiasm prevailed. Miss Ashton, in the course of her speech, said that Mr. Asquith had declined that week to receive a deputation of men on the question of women's suffrage. ("Shame.") He had no right constantly to decline to hear the grievances of the people, whom he was supposed to be ruling with their consent. She hoped the deputation would go to the Prime Minister, and it would be interesting to see if he would have them turned back in Parliament Square by rows of policemen.

On Sunday services were held in different parts of Birmingham in connection with the pilgrimage. On Monday the pilgrims proceeded to Olton and Knowle, and on Tuesday to Warwick and Leamington, where Lady Willoughby de Broke was among the speakers. On Wednesday they reached Stratford-on-Avon.

From the West

The South Wales and Land's End pilgrims met at Bristol on Monday.

Encouraging receptions have greeted the series of demonstrations organised in South Wales and Monmouthshire. The campaign of the "Pilgrims" commenced at Blaenavon, and has been carried on with increasing success. Miss Helen Fraser, at Cardiff, spoke to an audience of about 1,000. On Saturday a procession marched through the city, which was decorated with the colours—red, white, and green. Those in the procession included the leading women in the public life at Cardiff. "Friendliness was the keynote," is the report sent by a pilgrim.

On Saturday the pilgrims marched from Cardiff to Newport, where a mass meeting was addressed by Mrs. Philip Snowden, Miss Fraser, and the Rev. A. W. Anderson. Great friendliness has been shown the suffragists by the miners and trade unionists generally.

On Monday they marched to Magor, where meetings were held, and thence to Bristol, where they met the main body.

West Countrymen are evidently humorists. The pilgrims were greeted along the roads with the hymn-tune, "O Happy Band of Pilgrims"! and so far Wellington has been the one town to refuse to pass their resolution. Wells, further up the route, with a flying festival in progress, nearly mobbed the speakers, passed their resolution, and the following morning gave them roses—perhaps an allusion to a motto Suffragists have made their own, "Bread for all—and roses too." At Glastonbury the Mayor and Mayoress entertained the pilgrims at an al fresco meal in their garden.

From the South and East

These marchers, having but a comparatively short distance to cover, have only just started, so there is but little record of their doings. The Hampshire contingent started from Bournemouth on Tuesday, and the Portsmouth band on Wednesday.

In Kent there will be two routes as far as Tonbridge, where the pilgrims will combine in the march for London. The Southern Kentish pilgrims started from Sandwich on July 3, and join the northern pilgrims at Tonbridge on the 21st.

On Thursday, the North Kentish pilgrims were present at an afternoon service in Canterbury; in their progress right round the coast of the county the Kentish pilgrims have now reached Rochester in the North and Sandgate in the South.

East Anglian pilgrims, from Hunstanton, Holt, Fakenham, Cromer, and Yarmouth are now also upon the road. They are to enter London through Bow, Mile End, and Whitechapel, and Tynbee Hall will be thrown open to them for their refreshment.

Along the Great North Road

The Pilgrims approaching along the Great North Road have reached Huntingdon, and there joined forces with those coming from the Fen districts. At Chesterfield they were joined by Mrs. Fawcett, who writes: "We had a really splendid meeting at Chesterfield. The market place was crammed with, I think, 6,000 or 7,000 people, and there was no disorder or opposition of any kind. There was a meeting inside the Town Hall, which was also crowded, and the women's resolutions were adopted without dissent." Mrs. Fawcett adds that all along the road there were crowds assembled to watch the Pilgrims march past, and she speaks of the men as "very respectful and sympathetic."

DIVORCE LAW REFORM

Last week Sir David Brynmor Jones brought in, under the ten minutes' rule, a Bill proposing radical alterations in our existing divorce law. A memorandum accompanying the measure states that it is based on the recommendations of the Majority Report of the Royal Commission, and that it proposes to repeal the existing Act relating to divorce and matrimonial causes, and to restate the law in a form embodying all the principal recommendations of the Royal Commission. There is not the slightest prospect that the Bill can make progress in the present state of public business.

Women are the foremost in desiring to see our divorce laws placed on a rational and equitable basis, but they do not consider that a legislature in which those who suffer most under the existing state of the law are entirely unrepresented is a likely body to achieve that result. It is nothing short of blind self-satisfaction on the part of our members of Parliament to imagine for a moment that they can successfully solve a problem which concerns men and women equally. They are no true friends of women who attempt to force forward the consideration of questions such as these until women have the vote and are in a position to safeguard their own interests.

MISS HONNOR MORTEN

Our readers will be grieved to learn of the death of a keen supporter of woman suffrage and a constant contributor to the columns of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Miss Honnor Morten, who passed away on Friday last, had for many months been suffering from an incurable illness. But though she had to endure intense pain, and was fully aware that the days of her life were numbered, her brave heart refused to allow her to give way, and her work for the world was continued right up to the end.

To the many activities of her vigorous life, it is impossible to do full justice here. Born in 1861, she obtained her education mainly through her own exertions and through the experience of life itself. At twenty years of age she broke with a life of ease and convention, and, taking her career in her own hands, went to the London Hospital to be trained under Miss Lückes, and later gained the London Obstetrical Society diploma.

In 1888 she became a journalist, reviewing for the *Daily News* and sub-editing *The Hospital*. About the same time she published "The Nurse's Dictionary," a work which every nurse carries in her apron pocket. In 1897 she was elected for Hoxton as a member of the London School Board, and took rooms herself in a workman's flat and lived among the people. These rooms ultimately became the headquarters of a unique little settlement. Among other memorials of her five years' work on the Board, are the school nurses, public baths, and other hygienic reforms in the special centres for defective children. All through her life afterwards she retained her special devotion to these London little ones who were handicapped by defects of sight and hearing.

In 1899 she lectured to women prisoners on first aid and hygiene at Holloway. Thus was she enabled to break down the

prison rule of silence, bringing a human interest into the women's awful existence.

In 1905 she took a house in Rotherfield and started the Tolstoi Settlement with the help of a fund from the English translation of Tolstoi's "Resurrection," put at her disposal by Mr. and Mrs. Alymer Maude, the translators.

In 1907 she used a private legacy to build a small house especially designed for the purpose of giving holidays to London children whose infirmities make it difficult for the ordinary holiday schemes to provide for them. This work of hers at Oakdene will be continued by her friends, and it will grow. Already two more tiny "homes" modelled on the simple lines she introduced at Oakdene are started.

In her busy life of practical work she found time to publish many handbooks on home hygiene and nursing. "How to become a Nurse," "How to treat Accidents and Illnesses," "Child Nurture," "Nurse's Companion," "Health in the Home," "Consider the Children," "Things more Excellent," "Abelard and Heloise" Letters. Different from these and showing the trend of her later thoughts is "The Life of St. Clare and her Order," whose title pages revealed for some of her friends the secret of the authorship of a little devotional book called "The Enclosed Nun."

Though not a member of any of the definitely militant suffrage organisations, Miss Honnor Morten was militant in spirit, and in the present year, while ill and suffering made her protest against the refusal of the Government to enfranchise women by resisting payment of her taxes.

The women of the newer day who come after her will look back with affectionate esteem upon the memory of one who, while women were still handicapped, achieved so much for humanity.

WHERE WOMEN VOTE

ELECTION DAY IN SYDNEY, N.S.W.

It is the fateful 31st May, and I am gazing from my window on to one of the polling booths for W. Sydney, which is just opposite. From 8 a.m. until now, when evening shadows are falling, there has been a continual stream of voters of all ages over 21, and of both sexes; all making for the same goal. Everything is perfectly quiet and orderly, everyone is sober and serious and business-like. A little gravity befits the occasion, as these electors are called upon to perform a momentous work. Anti-Suffragists at home tell us that women are incapable of electing one member of Parliament, that is of putting one cross against one of two or one of three names. Here men and women are called upon to put ten crosses—one for the member of the House of Representatives, three for the member of the Senate, and six opposite a negative or affirmative answer to each of the questions of the Referendum. After such an ordeal I eagerly watched to see if the women issued forth sane and in their right mind, and it was a pleasure to perceive many of them apparently composed and happy, carrying their babies in the orthodox fashion, greeting their friends, and smiling as if the strain had in no way affected them.

The day is "so fair, so calm, so bright" the public houses are all closed, and the streets are perfectly serene and orderly, though a great contest is being fought, and the "emotional" sex is among the combatants. I can remember elections here that were not nearly so creditable, but that was when men alone voted.

May 31.

MARGARET HODGE.

NEW ZEALAND ELECTIONS, MAY, 1913

The following list shows the appreciation of the people of New Zealand for the good work done by women on Hospital Boards; it will be noticed that in each of the four cities a woman was returned at the head of the poll.

This is the first time a woman has been elected on to a New Zealand City Council.

Hospital and Charitable Aid Boards
AUCKLAND.—Dr. Florence Keller, at the head of the Poll.

WELLINGTON.—Dr. Platts-Mills (woman) at head of the Poll. Mrs. McLaren, Miss Richmond.

CHRISTCHURCH.—Mrs. Wilson at the head of the Poll. Another woman elected on Board.

DUNEDIN.—Mrs. Ferguson at the head of the Poll. Mrs. Jackson second on list.

Auckland City Council
Miss Ellen Melville (lawyer) elected.

WOMEN OF THE DOMINIONS

With the view of bringing into line all the women of different parts of the Empire, a successful effort has been made to form a Union for Woman Suffrage in the British Dominions overseas.

The object of this recently-constituted Union is to secure for the women in the British Dominions Overseas the same political rights as are enjoyed by the men, and to arouse women to a fuller sense of their duties and responsibilities as citizens.

Any regularly constituted women's social or political association in the enfranchised countries, and any regularly constituted woman suffrage association in the unenfranchised countries, is eligible for affiliation.

The Union will observe absolute neutrality on all party questions, and on all strictly national questions. The only bond between the affiliated associations and the Union is adhesion to the principal of equal suffrage. Any person in sympathy with the objects of the Union may become an hon. associate member.

The constitution of the Union, offices, and questions of finance are to be fixed at a conference which it is proposed to hold in London in 1914. Delegates are to be invited from each of the Dominions overseas. For all information apply to Miss H. C. Newcomb, c/o the Secretary, The Women's Club, Sydney, N.S.W.

TAX RESISTANCE

Mrs. Kate Harvey, of Brackenhill, Bromley, is making a particularly strong Tax Resistance protest, for not only has she refused to pay Imperial Taxes, but also National Insurance for her gardener and secretary. She says that no Government official shall enter her house or grounds until they have been put to the trouble of procuring a special warrant to do so. Mrs. Harvey's house is, consequently, barricaded, and has been in a state of siege since the beginning of May. Last summer it will be remembered she made a similar protest lasting for many months. On July 10 Mrs. Harvey gave a garden party under the auspices of the Tax Resistance League, the guests entering unobserved through a hidden gateway, or else by scaling the fence, an act which the law does not permit to the tax collector.

By a strange coincidence, Mrs. Harvey's gardener is by name Mr. Asquith, and because the Insurance Act is so extremely unfair on women she has refused to pay insurance for Mr. Asquith or for her secretary. She has, therefore, been served with ten summonses in ten months, all exactly the same.

WELSH DEMONSTRATION

The Forward Cymric Suffrage Union will hold a Welsh Demonstration in Hyde Park on Sunday, July 20, at 5 p.m., to defend the right of free speech, to demand the repeal of the Cat and Mouse Act, and to call upon the Government to give votes for women. The speakers will be Mrs. M. E. Davies, Mr. David Roberts, Miss Jones, Mrs. Mansell-Moullin, and others. Welsh people are specially asked to be present.

SUFFRAGE PICTURES

At the sixth London Salon of the Allied Artists Association, now being held at the Albert Hall, there are two pictures which may interest our readers. One is No. 411, by Miss Mary Robinson, entitled "The Most Sensational Derby on Record. Suffragette and the King's Horse, Anmer." The other is No. 891, "The Woman's March," by Mrs. L. Delissa Joseph, in which the artist successfully conveys the spirit of the cause for which the women are marching.

IN THE COURTS

MRS. RIGBY'S WARNING

Mrs. Edith Rigby, the wife of a Preston doctor, gave herself up to the Liverpool police on Wednesday night, July 9, and stated that it was she who caused the explosion at the Liverpool Exchange on the previous Saturday. On Thursday she was brought before the Stipendiary Magistrate.

A Knock at the Door

Mrs. Rigby asked permission to make a statement. She said: "I did this on my own planning. I only told one minor official of the Union what I was proposing to do. I placed that explosive in Liverpool Exchange, and I want you to realise, when women are driven to these desperate measures they would so much rather avoid, how comparatively easy it is for women to get explosives and to place them in public places."

"I was asked yesterday, 'What reason had you to hurt the merchants of the Cotton Exchange?' This reason: That the great cotton industry of Lancashire is built up very much on women's labour; that those merchants are willing to buy and sell and get power and wealth which is built up on women's labour. But these women are denied the vote—denied citizenship. While they are paying taxes all the time, either directly or indirectly, it is nothing to the merchants of the Exchange. There was a knock at the door—the first they have had. Hitherto they have not cared about it."

The "Cat and Mouse" Act

"Well, instead of giving myself up, as I did yesterday, I could just as well have written anonymously to the head of the Exchange, the head officer, or to your Lord Mayor. But I preferred to come and give myself up. There has recently been passed in England an unrighteous law that we call the 'Cat and Mouse' law. Under this Act of Parliament one of the greatest women of the land is going to be done to death. Can you point to me any public person, any statesman, who has so ably led a cause, or who has suffered so much personally, so much misery and suffering, as herself for the faith? I know none. I do not think that the Government realises that it is going to kill that woman. If they are willing to kill her, this is a warning they can kill me under the same Act, and when I am gone there will be a hundred more able and better women to take my place."

A Lighted Beacon

Mrs. Rigby continued: "I have another statement to make about another so-called fire. I understand that Sir William Lever is a vigorous man in all he does, but is an opponent of women's rights. And I want to ask him whether he thinks that his property at Rivington Pike was more valuable as one of his superfluous houses, to be shown to important people and used occasionally, or as a beacon lighted for the King and country to see, to show that there is some insupportable grievance of women. I don't know whether Sir William Lever has the same sense of spiritual values as he has of material values, but if he has he will realise that, valuable as was all that piled together in that house, still more valuable is it that women should have the right to help to remove some of this human sickness from England, and help to remove the difference between the standard of moral law for men and for women, which we cannot put up with any longer."

The case was remanded until Monday, when it was again remanded until Thursday.

ALLEGED TRAIN-FIRING

At Manchester on Thursday, Sarah Jane Baines, her husband, George Baines, her son, George Wilfrid Baines, aged sixteen, and Kate Wallwork, secretary to the Manchester branch of the Women's Social and Political Union, were charged before the City Magistrates with having caused wilful and malicious damage to the extent of £50 to two carriages standing in a siding at Newton Heath, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway.

The case was remanded until Tuesday. The two male prisoners were admitted to bail in two sureties of £100, and Miss Wallwork in two sureties of £50. Mrs. Baines, who is "wanted" by the Metropolitan police under the "Cat and Mouse" Act, did not ask for bail.

On Tuesday the case was again remanded for a week. Mrs. Baines, who had been hunger-striking, looked very ill, and asked to be set at liberty. She, however, declined to find sureties, and was therefore recommitted.

EX-M.P.'S DAUGHTER SENT TO PRISON

Mrs. Humphrey Mackworth (daughter of Mr. D. A. Thomas, ex-M.P. for Cardiff, and a well-known colliery proprietor, and wife of Captain Mackworth, J.P.) surrendered to her bail at Newport Police Court on Friday, charged with placing an explosive substance in a letter-box. The defendant pleaded guilty, and a fine of £10 and costs was imposed. Mrs. Mackworth refused to pay, and was taken in a motor car to Ask Prison for a month.

A PRESS VIEW

On Monday Mr. Whiteley, secretary of the National Labour Press, was tried at the Manchester Assizes for publishing the *Suffragette* of May 9. He was found guilty, but the judge inflicted a nominal sentence, and he was released on the rising of the Court. His prosecution was, we can only hope, as hasty as it was certainly a most ill-judged adventure. Mr. Gordon Hewart, who prosecuted, laid down standards by which the Press would be allowed no freedom at all. By an interesting coincidence Mr. Whiteley was defended at an earlier stage by Sir William Cobbett, grandson of the man whose prosecution, also by a Liberal Government, was supposed by Sir Erskine May to have brought this kind of folly to an end. Mr. Whiteley's prosecution had all the appearance of an effort to suppress an obnoxious paper by intimidating printers. It failed in this object, and it is difficult to see what other object could have been served by it.—*Nation*.

A MISARRIAGE OF JUSTICE

The *New Statesman* this week publishes the statement which Miss Kerr intended to make (but owing to the absence of her counsel was given no opportunity of making) in Court before sentence was passed on her. In this statement, which is an absolutely convincing document, Miss Kerr gives a full account of her work for, and her connection with, the W.S.P.U., and completely exonerates herself from the charge of being personally involved in any militant actions whatever. There is no doubt that Miss Kerr was not guilty of conspiracy of any sort, and that a serious miscarriage of justice has occurred. One can only hope that now that the facts have fully come to light, the injustice done will, as far as possible, be immediately remedied.

PROTEST FROM MANCHESTER

Mr. McKenna having refused to receive a deputation of prominent Manchester citizens on the subject of the "Cat and Mouse Act," the following memorial has been addressed to the Prime Minister:—

We, the undersigned, without expressing any opinion for or against the enfranchisement of women, or any approval of militant methods, desire to protest against the Temporary Discharge (Ill Health) Act as contrary to the spirit of the Declaration of Rights, which secures to the nation "a pure and merciful administration of justice." We desire also to express our deep conviction that the Act, besides being cruel, is futile and dangerous: futile as fomenting the disorders it is meant to allay, and dangerous as tending to alienate the sympathy of many quiet and law-abiding citizens from the side of law and its administration.

The long list of signatories includes many well-known Manchester men and women, among them Lady Rochdale, Mr. J. R. Clynes, M.P., the Canon of Manchester, and eleven clergymen, four ministers of the Free Churches, and a Jewish minister, Mr. Charles Peach, the secretary of the Northern Counties Education League, Professors Tait, Alexander, and Carpenter, Miss Margaret Ashton, and twelve other members of the Manchester City Council.

THE THIRST STRIKE

The latest militants imprisoned in England are meeting this mean game (the Cat and Mouse procedure) with a supreme effort of heroic endurance, which puts their previous sufferings for their faith quite into the background; in plainer language, they are making the Cat and Mouse policy too dangerous even for the atrophied consciences of Mr. McKenna and Mr. Asquith, by the thirst-strike, the refusal even of water while they remain within prison walls. When it is remembered that a human being cannot support life more than a few days without water, some faint realisation may be reached of the condition to which such a prisoner is rapidly reduced, and of the extraordinary heights of heroism to which these women, most of them delicately nurtured, have risen. The body of the thirst-striker, lacking the needful supplies of liquid to flush the tissues, becomes charged with poisons, the action of which, under the unfavourable prison conditions, produces truly revolting results in a short space of time.—*Irish Citizen*.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTIONS

The following incidents have been attributed in the Press during the week to Suffragists:—

Tuesday, July 9.—Late at night first class carriage standing on siding of Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway blown up by gunpowder. Two women and two men arrested.

Friday, July 11.—Shop window broken at Liverpool just before passing of the King and Queen; one arrest.

Saturday, July 12.—Home Office window broken by brick, thrown by a Cat and Mouse prisoner, who was arrested.

Supposed attempt to enter All England Tennis Ground, Wimbledon, with a view to damaging it.

IN THE COURTS

Thursday, July 10.—At the Manchester City Police Court, charged with damaging two railway carriages by explosives, Mr. George Baines, Mrs. Baines, their son, and Miss Kate Wallwork; remanded till Tuesday; bail allowed to all except Mrs. Baines.

At Liverpool Police Court, Mrs. Rigby, who stated that she had caused an explosion at the Liverpool Exchange and fired Sir W. Lever's house; remanded till Monday.

Friday, July 11.—At Newport, Mon., charged with placing an explosive substance in a letter-box, Mrs. Mackworth; fined £10 and £10 costs, or a month; fine not paid.

At Liverpool, charged with breaking a plate glass window, Miss Helen Jollie; remanded, bail allowed.

Saturday, July 12.—At the Bow Street Police Court, before Mr. Graham Campbell, charged with throwing a brick through a Home Office window, Miss Kitty Marion; fined £2 and £2 10s. damages, or 21 days; fine not paid.

Monday, July 14.—At Liverpool, Mrs. Rigby; remanded till Thursday.

Tuesday, July 15.—At the Marlborough Street Police Court, before Mr. Denman; charged with assaulting and obstructing the police; Mrs. Mary Wyan bound over for 6 months or 21 days, refused to be bound over; Miss Annie Bell, fined 40s. or 21 days; fine not paid. Mr. R. Paige, charged with obstructing the police and using insulting language; fined £5 or 1 month; fine not paid.

At Manchester Mr. and Mrs. Baines and son, and Miss Wallwork; remanded for a week. Bail allowed to all but Mrs. Baines.

REPEAL THE ACT

That the Cat and Mouse Act is creating great disgust in the country is becoming daily more obvious. A Committee has been formed for its repeal, of which Sir Edward Busk is the hon. secretary, Mrs. Hartley the hon. treasurer, and Miss Margaret McMillan, Mr. Albert Dawson, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, and Mrs. Prothero hon. co-secretaries.

A Conference of Delegates from legal, medical, social, religious, and political organisations, the trade unions, and the suffrage societies, is to be held in the Caxton Hall, Westminster, on Thursday, July 24, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., to discuss the Cat and Mouse Act in its various aspects, and to formulate a solution of the present deadlock between the Suffragists and the Government.

A public meeting will be held at eight o'clock the same evening at the Kingsway Hall. Tickets for the meeting—2s. 6d., 1s., and 6d.—may be obtained from the Secretary of the Committee at 69, Wimpole Street, W.

An Appeal to the People.

The "Repeal the Act" Committee have published this appeal to the people:—

"Whatever view is taken of the political enfranchisement of women or of the means employed to further this national movement, we are confident that the people of this country are entirely opposed to the systematic torture of prisoners which is rapidly developing under the operation of the Temporary Discharge of Prisoners for Ill-Health Act (commonly known as the Cat and Mouse Act)."

"The suspension and ultimate repeal of an Act which wholly fails in attaining the object it was supposed to secure, and reinstates unlawful torture into our penal code in the place of fixed periods of lawful punishment is urgently demanded. We are gravely concerned also for the fate of the prisoners who are not only lying under sentence of this inhuman law, but are liable to the other form of latter-day torture, namely, forcible feeding, which Mr. McKenna has specially reserved to himself the right to inflict, which he has held as a menace over the heads of accused persons and employed as a punitive weapon."

"We protest against the new legislation and Home Office administration, which, while not attempting to remove the civic disabilities of women, subjects political prisoners to cruel usage and to grossly unequal punishments though nominally condemned to the same sentences. Finally, as the responsibility for the cessation of these barbarities rests at last neither with judge nor jury, but with the whole nation, we appeal to the people to join in pressing upon the Government the immediate withdrawal of these measures, which are utterly repugnant to all civilised communities, and are subversive of all the principles of British law and justice."—Edward H. Busk, Hon. Sec.

The appeal is also signed by some seventy persons. The following names are among those appended:—Lena Ashwell, Edward Carpenter, Walter Crane, Margaret Llewellyn Davies, George J. H. Evans, Joseph Fels, Patrick Geddes, Henry Harben, J. Keir Hardie, Victor Horsley, Anne Hollingworth, Joyce, Katherine Lowndes, Emily Lutyns, Constance Lytton, Lillah McCarthy, C. Mansell Moullin, Magdalen Ponsonby, J. Forbes Robertson, E. A. Schafer, Mary Scharlieb, Ethel Snowden, Katherine Somerset, Mona Taylor, William Temple, Will Thorne, T. Fisher Unwin, Edward Vulliamy, Ethel M. Williams, and Israel Zangwill.

Men and Militancy

We publish the following letter upon request; at the same time, we wish to call our correspondent's attention to the Committee described above.

"Sir,—I desire, through your columns, to appeal to ministers of religion whose function it is to preach mercy; to members of school boards and teachers who labour that children may grow into citizens bent on something higher than ruthless politics and their own selfish interest or ease; to lawyers desirous of practising a just system of law; to doctors whose noble craft is being degraded behind prison walls; in short, to professional and business men of every kind, high and low, either to send me a notice of acquiescence in the terms of the following petition, or to take such independent action as they prefer to remove a deep stain and a great reproach from our land."

"We, the undersigned, petition the Government to suspend now, and repeal as soon as may be, the Prisoners (Temporary Discharge for Ill-Health) Act. We do so on these grounds: (1) It has proved ineffective; (2) Under all the circumstances, and especially considering the deeply-rooted convictions and self-sacrificing temper of those against whom it is directed, it can only provoke increased exasperation and lawlessness." My appeal is to every man who has not sewed up his eyelids lest he should see; barricaded his ears lest he should hear, and blocked up every avenue to heart and brain lest he should feel or understand. For surely no man who has not taken these precautions can fail to be ashamed at the senseless and darkly cruel things a representative Government is doing in his name as he moves in the full light of these summer days."

WILLIAM THOMSON.

23, Montgomerie Street, Glasgow.

SUFFRAGISTS UNDER THE CAT AND MOUSE ACT

Name.	Sentenced.	Released.	Re-arrested.
Mrs. Pankhurst	April 3	(1) April 12	May 26
		(2) May 30	June 14
		(3) June 16	—
Miss Kenney	June 17	(1) June 21	July 2
		(2) July 5	July 14
Miss Kerr	"	June 25	—
Mrs. Sanders	"	(1) June 23	July 9
		(2) July 11	—
Miss Barrett	"	(1) June 21	July 2
		(2) July 5	—
Miss Lake	"	June 21	July 2
Miss Lennox	"	(1)	June 29
		(2) July 5	—
Mr. Clayton	"	June 23	Missing
Mrs. Shaw	June 21	June 27	—
Mrs. Palmer (Irish)	May 26	June 18	—
Mrs. Ryan	"	"	—
Miss Walsh	"	"	—
Miss Thomson (Scottish)	May 19	May 23	Missing
Miss A. Scott	"	(1) May 24	June 12
		(2) June 16	Missing
Miss Hudson	"	May 25	—
Mr. Franklin	March 8	April 28	—
Miss Stevenson	March 5	April 29	—
Miss Brady	April 5	"	—
Miss Dean	"	"	—
Mrs. Baines	May 5	May 12	July 10
Miss Lenton	Com. for trial, June 9	June 17	Missing
Miss Marion	July 3	July 8	July 12
Miss Givern	"	July 10	Missing
Miss Sylvia Pankhurst	July 8	July 12	—
Miss Mary Richardson	"	"	—

* Arrested on another charge.

† Sentenced, on July 12, while out on licence, to three weeks.

NEW CONSTITUTIONAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge
President: Mrs. Cecil Chapman

The weekly "At Homes" of the N.C.S. have always been highly popular. Two distinctive features of these meetings are the lectures delivered by some of the most eminent men and women of the day, dealing almost invariably with the wider aspects of the woman's movement, and the pleasant air of sociability which pervades the atmosphere.

"What I like so much about our 'At Homes,'" said a member recently, "is that you get all the brilliance of a French salon, combined with the naturalness of a family gathering. Then, too, one is sure to hear something inspiring, and one goes away determined to work harder than ever for the Cause."

Among the audience assembled to hear Miss Abadam were a large number of strangers; the result, no doubt, of the very successful poster parade held the day before to advertise the meeting.

In the course of a very clever speech Miss Abadam said that the most formidable obstacles in the path of the pioneer of reform were the egoism of those in power, and the apathy of those born to subject rule. Perhaps it was less difficult to overcome the resistance of the rulers to an extension of their power than to arouse a subject class to revolt. Human nature adapted itself to pain and tyranny. This was not good in politics; but the great cries of the world were irresistible, and the two greatest were liberty and justice.

Mrs. Cecil Chapman drew attention to the fact that the work of the constitutional suffragists was never noticed in the Press. The N.U.W.S.S. had organized a Women's Pilgrimage throughout the country which would culminate in a demonstration in Hyde Park. The N.C.S. had offered to join in the procession in London, and as the N.U. did not wish any colours but their own to be worn, members of the N.C.S. would march without their banner or colours.

WANTED

Hostesses.—For October "At Homes." VOTES FOR WOMEN.—Volunteers to sell paper during holidays.

New Members.—Will every member try to make several during holidays?

FUTURE MEETINGS AND EVENTS

Friday, 18th.—Jumble Sale, 4 p.m., 143A, Park Mansions Arcade.
Sunday, 20th.—Hyde Park, noon.
Monday, 21st.—Garden Meeting, Dulwich, 3 p.m. Mrs. Cecil Chapman, Mr. G. E. O'Dell. Hostess: Mrs. O'Mara, Dunlisc, College Road.
Saturday, 26th.—N.U. Procession. N.C.S. to join in. Place of meeting announced later.

WHERE TO SHOP

- Bedding Manufacturers**
Shoolbred & Co.
- Bootmakers**
Bendable Shoe Co. Peter Robinson
Hannan-Griegell William Owen
- Coal Merchants**
W. Clarke & Sons
- Corsetiers**
Debenham's Marshall & Snelgrove
Dickins & Jones New Mercedes
Gorringe's Peter Robinson
Hayford's Regal Coat Parlor
Jaeger's William Owen
- Dentist**
Chodwick Brown
- Drapers**
Debenham's Marshall & Snelgrove
Dickins & Jones Peter Robinson
Jaeger's Shoolbred's
Gorringe's Wm. Owen
Wolsey Hosi
- Dressing Case and Trunk Makers**
John Pound & Co.
- Dyers and Dry Cleaners**
E. Day & Co. Hayford's
- Florists, &c.**
Alexander & Co.
- Furnishers**
Shoolbred & Co. William Owen
Waring & Gillow
- Glovers and Hosiery**
Debenham's Marshall & Snelgrove
Dickins & Jones Peter Robinson
Gorringe's Shoolbred's
Jaeger's Wm. Owen
Wolsey Hosi
- Hair Dresser**
F. Ludicke
- Hotels**
Strand Imperial Hotel Thackeray Hotel
- Jewellers and Silversmiths**
Goldsmiths and S. Seael & Co.
Silversmith's Co. Waring & Gillow
- Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers**
Burberrys Marshall & Snelgrove
Dale & Co. H.J. Nichol & Co., Ltd.
Alfred Day Mrs. Oliver
Debenham's Peter Robinson
Dickins & Jones William Owen
Gorringe's
- Laundries**
Beaconsfield Laundry New Grosvenor
Hillside Laundry Laundry
Lavender Laundry Sunnyside Laundry
Model Laundry
- Milliners**
Debenham's Marshall & Snelgrove
Dickins & Jones Peter Robinson
French Hat Shop William Owen
Gorringe's
- Musical Instruments.**
Dimoline Pianos
- Specialities**
Bond's Marking Ink Schweitzer's Cocostina
Evans' Pastilles Toye Banner & Badges

COMING EVENTS

On the conclusion of their Pilgrimage, the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies will hold a great meeting in Hyde Park on Saturday, July 26, at 5 p.m.

The Men's Political Union announce a Flannel Dance, to be held at Eustace Miles' Restaurant, Chandos Street, W.C., on July 26, from 7 to 11. Tickets, 3s., including refreshments, obtainable from Mr. F. A. Richards, 12, Oxford Road, Ealing, or at the M.P.U. offices.

"DAILY HERALD" OUTING

We have been requested by the "Daily Herald League" to draw attention to the motor-bus outing they are organising for Sunday, August 31. The main idea is to secure a mammoth advertisement for the paper, while at the same time having an enjoyable reunion of sympathisers. All particulars can be had from Mr. W. H. Broadbent, 53, Armagh Road, Bow, E.

BETTER PAID PROFESSIONS

Probably the best paid profession a woman could take up is Swedish Massage. The work is paid for at the rate of 10s. 6d. per hour. It does not take long to qualify and the fee is moderate.

For Particulars, write or call upon Matron, The Harley Institute, 141, Marylebone Road, W. [Adv.]

Established 1820. **E. DAY & CO.,** Tel No. 2549 P.O. Hampstead
FRENCH CLEANING & DYEING WORKS.
RETOYAGE A REG.
5, Brecknock Road, and 275, High Street, Camden Town, N.W.
Dry Cleaning in all its branches, and Dyeing in latest Fashionable Shades.
Receiving Houses: 10, Russell Gardens, Kensington, W. 68, Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.

MARK YOUR LINEN!

JOHN BOND'S CRYSTAL PALACE
WITH OR WITHOUT HEATING MARKING INK
WHICHEVER KIND IS PREFERRED
FREE
AS SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD & AWARDED GOLD MEDALS, etc. FOR SUPERIORITY and enclosed with every bottle a Voucher entitling Purchaser to Home or Foreign RUBBER STAMP, with PAD & BRUSH. Also with is also a LAMEN STEAPENER & PEN. 100 years' world-wide reputation. Price 6d. & 1s. Sold by all Stationers, Chemists & Booksellers.

Frederick Gorringe Half a Century's Reputation for Value
Buckingham Palace Road LONDON, S.W.

Summer Sale OPPORTUNITIES.

Special Reductions in Coats and Skirts in Costume Department.

A choice collection of this season's styles, beautiful models, in Navy and Black Coating Serges.

Special Sale Price **55/6**
In Cream Serge, in several styles. Special Sale Price **68/6**

Special Offer of Bedspreads.

A special purchase of Washing Cotton Bedspreads, very slightly damaged, printed on white grounds in a large selection of designs and colourings.

	Single Bed	Double Bed
Size	3 x 2	3 x 3 yds.
Usual Price	8/11	11/9
Sale Price	4/11	5/11

Great Reductions in White Washing Skirts.

(A limited number only.)
Well-cut, hand finished, and in a variety of the newest styles, made with high or ordinary waists. In Drill or Cotton Poplin.

Sale Prices from **4/9**
In Linens, from **6/11**

Special offer in Household Linens.

Fine double warp Egyptian Cotton Sheets for single and double beds, twilled or plain, ready hemmed.

Size	2 x 3	2 x 3 1/2	2 x 4	2 x 4 1/2
Usual Price	11/9	12/9	14/9	17/9
Sale Price	9/11	10/9	12/6	17/9

REMNANT DAYS—Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

HAYFORD'S
"SPECIAL" SKIN GLOVES.
REALLY WASHABLE.
WHITE, 3 Buttons, 1/2 SAE, to pull on.
CREAM, NATL. 2/11 & 3/11 3/11 Elastic Wrist.
GLOVE STORES, SLOANE ST., S.W.

William CLARKE & SON,
31, GRAY'S INN ROAD, KING'S CROSS, W.C.
13, QUEEN'S ROAD, BAYSWATER, W.
COAL.
LOWEST SUMMER PRICES.
Siltstone .. 25/6 Roaster Nuts .. 22/0
Best Household .. 25/6 Large Kitchen .. 21/6
Special House .. 24/6 Store Coal .. 21/6
Best Nuts .. 23/6 Anthracite Nuts .. 20/6
Coke, per Chaldron, 18/-
Telephones: 3556, 1532 and 2718 North, 505 Paddington, 4c.

VOTES FOR WOMEN AND A GOOD LAUNDRY.

Good Work and Good Wages.

THE **BEACONSFIELD LAUNDRY,**

19, BEETHOVEN ST., KILBURN.

HIGH CLASS WORK ONLY.

SEND A POST CARD FOR PRICE LIST.

NO HOSPITALS OR HOTEL CONTRACTS TAKEN

ISLINGTON DENTAL SURGERY 69, Upper St. London, N.

MR. CHODWICK BROWN, Dental Surgeon.

MR. FREDK. G. BOUCHER, Assist. Dental Surgeon

Established 35 years.

Gas Administered daily, at 11 and 3, by a Qualified Medical Man. FEE, 7s. 6d.

A record of 30,000 successful cases. Nurse in attendance. Mechanical work in all its branches.

THE BEST ARTIFICIAL TEETH from 5s

Send Postcard for Pamphlet. Tel. No. 6348 Central No Show-case at door.

ALFRED DAY, Ladies' Tailor

All Garments made in own workrooms.

FLANNEL SUIT

MADE TO ORDER, **£2:2:0**

Serge Coat & Skirt	2 2 0
Wool Cloth or Linen	2 2 0
Flannel, Hop-sacks, Suit-ing, &c.	2 11 6
Faced Cloth, Coat-making	3 3 0
Full Length Coat	2 1 0

Send a postcard for Patterns and Designs Post Free.

A special steady mode of fitting from pattern Bodices or Half-measurement Form.

CARRIAGE PAID TO ANY PART OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ALFRED DAY,

51 and 53, Park St., Regent's Park (Gloucester Gate), London, N.W.

SUFFRAGE DIRECTORY

Actresses' Franchise League, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.
Artists' Suffrage League, 259, King's Road, S.W.
Australian and New Zealand Voters Association, 9, Grafton Street, W.
Catholic Women's Suffrage Society, 55, Berners Street, Oxford Street, W.
Church League for Women's Suffrage, 6, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.
Civil Service Suffrage Society, 13, Sotheby Road, Highbury.
Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association, 48, Dover Street, W.
Federated Council of Women's Suffrage Societies, 14, St. James' Street, S.W.
Forward Gynric Suffrage Union, 53, Wandsworth Bridge Road, S.W.
Free Church League for Women's Suffrage, 2, Holmby View, Upper Clapton.
Friends' League for Women's Suffrage, Mill Field, Street, Somerset.
Gymnastic Teachers' Suffrage Society, 2, York Place, Oxford Road, Manchester.
International Women's Franchise Club, 9, Grafton Street, W.
Irish League for Woman Suffrage, Emerson Club, 13, Buckingham Street, W.C.
Irishwomen's Franchise League, Antient Concert Buildings, Gt Brunswick St, Dublin.
Irishwomen's Reform League, 23, South Anne Street, Dublin.
Irishwomen's Suffrage and Local Government Association, 163, Rathgar Road, Dublin.
Irishwomen's Suffrage Federation, 29, South Anne Street, Dublin.
Irishwomen's Suffrage Society, 27, Donegal Place, Dublin.
Jewish League for Woman Suffrage, 32, Hyde Park Gardens, W.
London Graduates' Union for Woman Suffrage, Chester Gate, Haling.
Marchers' Qui Vive Corps, 60, West Street, Harbham.
Men's Federation for Woman Suffrage, 21, St. Paul's Chambers, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
Men's League for Woman Suffrage, 130, St. Stephen's House, Westminster.

Men's Political Union for Women's Suffrage 13, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.
Men's Society for Women's Rights, 25, Victoria Street, S.W.
Munster Women's Franchise League, 83, Grand Parade, Cork.
National Industrial and Professional Women's Suffrage Society, 5, John Dalton Street, Manchester.
National Political League, Bank Buildings, 14, St. James' Street, S.W.
National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, 19, Gt. Smith Street, Westminster, S.W.
New Constitutional Society for Woman Suffrage, 8, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge.
People's Suffrage Federation 31-2, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill St., S.W.
Scottish Churches League for Woman Suffrage, 11, Horse Street, Edinburgh.
Scottish Federation for Women's Suffrage Sunwick, Berwickshire, N.B.
Spiritual Militancy League, 46, Queen's Road, Bayswater, W.
Suffrage Atelier 6, Stanlake Villas, Shepherd's Bush, W.
Suffrage Club, 3, York Street, St. James', S.W.
Suffragist Churchwomen's Protest Committee, 21, Downside Crescent, Hampstead, N.W.
Voters for Women Fellowship, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.
Women Sanitary Inspectors' Suffrage Society, 53, Sutherland Avenue, W.
Women's Freedom League, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.
Women's Silent Co-operation for Freedom, 10, Southfields Road, Eastbourne.
Women's Social and Political Union, Lincoln's Inn House, Kingsway, W.C.
Women's Tax Resistance League, 10, Talbot House, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
Women Teachers' Franchise Union, 27, Marlie Road, Lee, S.E.
Women Writers' Suffrage League, Gocher Buildings, Henrietta Street, W.C.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

Single insertion, 24 words or less 2s. 1d. per word for every additional word (Four insertions for the price of three.)

All advertisements must be prepaid. To ensure insertion in our next issue, all advertisements must be received not later than Tuesday afternoon. Address: the Advertisement Manager, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEETINGS.

FORWARD CYMRIC SUFFRAGE UNION Demonstration, Hyde Park, Sunday, July 20, 5 p.m. Speakers: Mrs. Mansell-Moullin, Mrs. Davies, Miss Lightman, Miss Jones, Mr. Roberts.

MARRIAGES.

RICKFORD-KEEVIL.—On the 15th inst., at All Saints, Child's Hill, Leslie T. R. Rickford to Gladice Georgina Kevill, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Kevill, of Clither House, Cricklewood.

BOARD RESIDENCE, Etc.

ABSOLUTE Privacy, Quietude, and Refinement, no extras. At the Strand Imperial Hotel, opposite Gaiety Theatre, ladies will find the freshest, warmest, daintiest, cosiest quarters; sumptuous bedroom, with h. and c. water fitted; breakfast, bath, attendance, and lights from 5s. 6d.; en pension 9s.; special terms for long stay; finest English provisions.—Manageress, 4788 Gerard.

BRIGHTON.—**TITCHFIELD HOUSE**, 21, Upper Rock Gardens, off Marine Parade. Good table, congenial society. Terms from 25s.—Mrs. Gray, Member W.S.P.U.

FOLKESTONE.—Bella—Christa, 14, Castle Hill Avenue. Board residence; good position; near Leas, sea, and pleasure gardens; separate tables; cycle accommodation.

FOLKESTONE.—"Trevarra," Bouverie Road West. Board residence, excellent position, close to sea, Leas, and theatre; separate tables; moderate terms; private apartments if required.—Miss Key (W.S.P.U.).

HEIGHTS OF UDIMORE (300ft).—Board residence, modernised farmhouse; delightful grounds, tennis, croquet; from 35s.—Ridley, Parsonage Place, Udimore, near Rye.

MEDICAL MAN, married, residing in healthy seaside town near Deeside Highlands, wishes to receive a lady into his house as paying guest.—Box 400, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

ON WELSH HILLS.—Apartments in superior farmhouse; post, telegrams in village 1 mile.—New Constitutional Society, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge.

PLEASANT, Refined Holiday Home offered lady vegetarian, 15s. weekly; slight help and companionship; bracing air; tennis.—Wroxham, Wyde Green, Sutton Coldfield.

PRIVATE HOTEL, for Ladies only; quiet and refined; 13, St. George's Square, Westminster; bedroom, breakfast, bath, and attendance, from 4s. 6d.—Write or wire Miss Davies.

RESIDENTIAL Club for Ladies.—Cubicles from 18s. 6d. per week with board; rooms 25s.; also by the day.—Mrs. Campbell-Wilkinson, 49, Weymouth Street, Portland Place, London, W.

SUMMER SCHOOL (Reformed Diet), BEXHILL-ON-SEA. Mrs. and Miss Butch; ideal holiday party; charming house in own grounds, 4½ acres, overlooking sea; excursions, games, entertainments, lectures, bathing, boating, &c., &c.—Send for illustrated booklet to Secretary, 100, Newington Causeway, London, S.E.

TOURNAINE.—Private Family receives Ladies; holidays or longer. Daily French lessons if desired; piano; garden; terms moderate; strongly recommended.—Madame Blanc, Chambon près Blois.

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.—Two furnished bedrooms to let in beautiful flat in central position; electric light, bath, telephone; rent of each room £1 per week.—Apply by letter to Miss Laurence, 31, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

LARGE ROOM to let, suitable for Meetings, At Homes, Dances, Lectures. Refreshments provided.—Apply Alan's Tea Rooms, 263, Oxford Street.

LETHWORTH.—Furnished Bungalow to let from October.—Two living, four bed, and bathroom, studio, garden; lovely outlook; 25s. week.—Hillside, Norton.

OAKLEY STREET.—To let, unfurnished, large front room, suitable bed-sitting, 10s.; use of bathroom.—Apply O'Dell, 114, King's Road, Chelsea.

30/- WEEKLY, 6 months from July 16, furnished flat; 1 sitting, 2 bedrooms, kitchen geyser bath, unfurnished; £32 yearly; furniture moderate.—Goodhart, 25, St. George's Mansions, Red Lion Square.

WANTED.

LADY requires Unfurnished, nice-size rooms; second or third floor; central; references desired and given.—L. K., 47, Lauderdale Mansions, Maida Vale.

PROFESSIONAL & EDUCATIONAL.

A LIFE OF HEALTH.—Gardening, Household Management, Cookery, Laundry, Charming country residence, elevated position; efficient instruction, month or term; individual consideration.—Peake, Udimore, Rye.

GERMAN, FRENCH, and GREEK.—Wanted, lessons in exchange for English; successful teacher.—New Constitutional Society, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge.

TO SUFFRAGIST SPEAKERS.—Miss ROSA LEO, Honorary Instructor in Voice Production and Public Speaking to the W.S.P.U. Speakers' Class, requests those desirous of joining her private class or taking private lessons to communicate with her by letter to 45, Ashworth Mansions, Elgin Avenue, W. Separate classes for men. Mr. Israel Zangwill writes:—"Thanks to your teachings, I spoke nearly an hour at the Albert Hall without weariness," while my voice carried to every part of the hall."

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" FELLOWSHIP

4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

MEMBERSHIP CARD

Various Forms of Service Open to Members

- 1.—To take VOTES FOR WOMEN each week and read it.
- 2.—To circulate VOTES FOR WOMEN among friends.
- 3.—To sell VOTES FOR WOMEN in the streets or by house to house canvass.
- 4.—To obtain new subscriptions for three or six months to the paper.
- 5.—To deal as far as possible with the firms that advertise in VOTES FOR WOMEN.
- 6.—To canvass newsagents with the purpose of securing the display of VOTES FOR WOMEN posters.
- 7.—To secure new members for the VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship.
- 8.—To contribute to the VOTES FOR WOMEN Fellowship Fund, for various purposes of development, including the display of posters.
- 9.—To extend by other methods of service the influence of the Fellowship and the circulation of the paper.

Objects.—To dispel the ignorance that exists in the mind of the public with regard to the "Votes for Women" agitation. To tell the true story of the Movement, both in its constitutional and militant development, and also to show the causes that have produced and are still fomenting the present revolt.

To educate and arouse opinion throughout the country, and rally sympathy and support to the fighters in this campaign for human liberty; to stimulate strenuous opposition to the Government's policy of futile and wicked coercion, and to persuade all who love justice and liberty to bring pressure upon the King's ministers to carry out the spirit of the British Constitution, and to concede the just and

WANTED.—Experienced Infant's Nurse; vegetarian preferred; country; all duties.—Box 406, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

LADY wishes to place girl, 17, steady, active, well brought up, with really good mistress, to be trained parlourmaid; suburbs or country near.—New Constitutional Society, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge.

YOUNG WELSH FARMER wants good work, England, for winter; capable butcher, &c.—New Constitutional Society, Park Mansions Arcade, Knightsbridge.

RIDING.

RIDING.—Miss Eva Christy—Author of "Modern Side-saddle Riding," &c., and teacher of Cross-saddle and Side-saddle Riding, has vacancy for another student to train for the profession of teaching riding, including educational and scientific principles as required in the modern schools and colleges; fees reasonable.—1, Dennington Park Mansions, London.

reasonable demand of women to be included in the body politic.

Methods.—Active co-operation, by one or all of the various forms of service enumerated on the opposite page, with the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN, so that in fellowship of spirit and unity of purpose the common aim as stated above may be achieved.

The "Votes for Women" Fellowship is not a Suffrage Society, but an association of friends who desire to work together for the accomplishment of a very distinct and definite purpose. It does not compete in any way with any Suffrage organization. Membership is open to men and women who belong to any of the Suffrage societies, both militant and non-militant, and also to men and women who are not hitherto connected with the Suffrage movement or committed to any Suffrage party or policy. Commencing in 1914, there will be a minimum entrance fee of 1s. and also a minimum annual subscription of 1s. due in January of each year.

Just as the Fellowship itself does not compete with any existing organization, so VOTES FOR WOMEN does not compete with any existing Suffrage paper. It serves a different though complementary purpose. As a paper independent of all Suffrage societies, it addresses itself to the outside public, presents a catholic view of the Woman's Movement, and appeals to every class and section of the community. Its wide circulation must result in more recruits for the various battalions of the Suffrage army and a greater demand of the official publications of the great militant and non-militant Unions.

The Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN give their services to the paper without remuneration of any kind. That service is their contribution to the Suffrage Movement as a whole. They are pledged to devote any financial profits that may accrue to the further development of the paper.

Please enrol me as a member of the "Votes for Women" Fellowship.

Name

(Please state whether Mrs., Miss, or Esq., etc.)

Full Address

The above, in the form of a six-page card, will be sent to any reader of "Votes for Women" on application to Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, 4-7, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

MODERN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Letchworth.—Principal, Miss Cartwright, M.A.; staff includes specialists and University graduates; pupils prepared for professional entrance examinations; bracing moorland air; home comforts.

MRS. MARY LAYTON, F.R.O.O. (Hon. Organist to the W.S.P.U.). Voice Culture for Singers and Speakers. Private Lessons in Singing. Singing Classes and Ladies' Choir. Please note change of address to "The Chalet," 2, Fulham Park Road, S.W.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

TWO LADIES wanted as Cook-General and Nurse-Housemaid; salary £15; two children; uniform partly provided; most comfortable home.—Kanaar, 27, Whitmore Road, Beckenham.

VEGETARIAN COOK required; £22-26; comfortable home, good outtings; no late dinners.—Mrs. Dawe, 150, Worple Road, Wimbledon.

BUSINESS, Etc.

If You wish to Remove, Store, or Dispose of anything, send postcard or ring up Gerrard 9188 for The London Storage Co., Westwood House, 210, High Holborn, W.C., for price and advice, free of charge. Dry rooms, extensive warehouses.

GARDENING.

WELL-ESTABLISHED GARDENING BUSINESS for Sale; exceptional conditions; suitable for thoroughly trained and experienced gardener, who must be well-educated gentleman.—Box 414, VOTES FOR WOMEN, 4-7, Red Lion Court, E.C.

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LADY, driving own 20 h.p. Touring Car, wishes to make two tours of a fortnight each through Normandy and Brittany, en route for "Les Châteaux de la Loire," and would like a congenial party to join her; the first tour starts about August 7.—Apply B., 31, Eaton Terrace, S.W.

DRESSMAKING, Etc.

MADAME DE VALLOISE, Court Milliner, 18, Berners Street, has opened a Renovation Department. Hats and Dresses remodelled to look like new, at reasonable charges.

MORA PUCKLE (late of Baker Street) has removed to 389, Oxford Street (opposite Times Book Club). Modern artistic dresses, coats, and djibbabs. Prices moderate. Entrance Gilbert Street.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES.—Latest West End and Paris styles, from 34 guineas. Highly recommended by members of W.S.P.U. Patterns sent on application.—H. Nelissen, Ladies' Tailor, 14, Great Titchfield Street, Oxford Street, W. (near Waring's)

TWEED COATS and SKIRTS for the holidays, from 2 guineas; fit and style guaranteed.—Madame Moore, 46, Pembridge Villas, W.

LAUNDRY.

A MODEL LAUNDRY.—Family work a speciality. Dainty fabrics of every description treated with special care. Flannels and silks washed in distilled water. No chemicals used. Best labour only employed. Prompt collection; prompt deliveries.—Bullens, Cressy House Laundry, Reynolds Road, Acton Green, W.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S LINEN carefully washed and daintily finished by Heaven's Lavender Laundry. A trial solicited. A postcard receives prompt attention.—90, Lavender Road, Clapham Junction.

LADIES, why have your Linen Laundered in London when for the same prices it can be done at an ideal country laundry? Abundance of water and large drying green; returned early, correctly, and to time.—Sunnyside Laundry, Stevenage, Herts.

MISS WOOD wishes to recommend her French laundress; fine lingerie a speciality.—French Laundry, 194, Elthorne Road, Hornsey Rise, N.; and 10A, Cambridge Place, Paddington, W.

THE NEW GROSVENOR LAUNDRY, 55, Stratford Road, South Acton, W., undertake family work only; flannels washed in distilled water; open-air drying ground; highest class work at moderate prices.—Telephone 10 Chiswick.

ELECTROLYSIS, Etc.

ANTISEPTIC ELECTROLYSIS scientifically and effectually performed. It is the only permanent cure for Superfluous Hair. Highest medical references. Special terms to those engaged in teaching, clerical work, &c. Consultation free.—Miss Marion Lindsay, 35, Cambridge Place, Norfolk Square, W. Telephone: 3307 Paddington.

ELECTROLYSIS, FACE MASSAGE, and ELECTRICAL HAIR TREATMENT. Special terms to trained Nurses. Skilful instruction given and certificates granted. Highly recommended by the Medical Profession.—Address, Miss Theakston, 54, Devonshire Street, Great Portland Street, W.

HAIR DESTROYER.—James' Depilatory instantly removes superfluous hairs from the face, neck, or arms, without injury to the skin. Of most chemists, or free from observation, post free on receipt of postal order for 1s. 3d., 2s. 9d., or 5s.—Mrs. V. James, 268, Caledonian Road, London, N.

POULTRY AND PROVISIONS.

GIVE THE FISHERMAN A CHANCE! FRESH FISH, 4lb; 1s. 6d.; 6lb, 2s.; 9lb, 2s. 6d.; cleansed; carriage paid; lists free.—The Fisherman's Syndicate, No. 5, Pontoon, Grimsby.

SPLENDID ROASTING CHICKENS, 4s. 3d. and 4s. 6d. pair; fine fat ducks, 4s. 6d. per pair; large boiling fowls, 4s. pair; fatted goslings, 4s. 3d. each. Trussed, post paid.—Mrs. Cullinane, Rosscarberry, Cork.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLUTHNER Overstrung Piano: perfect condition and tone; great bargain.—11, Parkhurst Road, Holloway.

BONELESS CORSETS.—New invention, unbreakable. Lists free.—Write, Knitted Corset Co., Nottingham.

DRINK DELICIOUS SALUTARIS GINGER ALE. Absolutely safe; made from distilled water. Ask your grocer or write, Salutaris Company, 236, Fulham Road, London, S.W. (mentioning this advertisement).

HAIR FALLING OFF.—Lady who lost nearly all hers, and has now strong, heavy growth, sends particulars to anyone enclosing stamped, addressed envelope.—Miss V. W. Field, Glendower, Shanklin.

NOVEL TRAVELLING TOOTHBRUSH in case; once seen always used; 1s. 6d. each, postage free.—Write at once to Miss Adelaide George, "Blancmerne," Eastbourne.

64-PAGE BOOK about HERBS and HOW TO USE THEM, free. Send for one.—Trimnell, The Herbalist, 144, Richmond Road, Cardiff. Established 1873.

SUMMER SALE OF GENUINE IRISH LINENS.—Hundreds of Great Bargains in Table Damask, Towels, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Table Cloths, Curtains, Underclothing, &c. Send postcard to-day for Catalogue.—Hutton's, 167, Larne, Ireland.